"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, colder today; Sunday fair; diminishing west winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,581. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CITY SEEKS POWER TO DEAL IN FOOD; CITIZENS PUT UP $160,000 FOR RICE; EMPTY CARS RUSHED FOR SUPPLIES

WOMEN CONTINUE RIOTS

Mayor's Committee Will Sell Rice to Check Price Boosting.

CHARITIES BOARD REPORTS

Notwithstanding the Agitation, Acute Poverty Is Not General on East Side.

SWANN BEGINS AN INQUIRY

Hartigan Appeals for $100,000 to Break Corner—Perkins Finances Rice Venture.

Yielding to public demand, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at a public hearing yesterday, unanimously passed a resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to draw up a bill which, if enacted into law by the Legislature, would amend the City Charter to permit the City to purchase and sell food at cost in time of emergency.

There was adopted another resolution urging Congress to appropriate the suggested $400,000 for a country-wide food investigation, and another calling on the Legislature to enact laws providing for adequate distribution of food.

This action, taken by the board after delegations of east side mothers had presented pleas, was closely followed by announcement that the Mayor's Food Committee would begin immediately a campaign of education in the use of rice, and that the committee, which is quasi-public, had purchased a great quantity of rice to be thrown on the market if the retail price per pound should be forced above six cents, the present figure.

It was generally understood that George W. Perkins, Chairman of the committee, himself financed the purchasing of 4,000,000 pounds, at 4 cents a pound, or $160,000. In behalf of the committee Mr. Perkins also purchased by long distance telephone at Tacoma, Wash., a carload of Columbia River smelts which will be rushed here and put on the market by the committee at a nominal price.

The resolution of the Board of Estimate calling on the Legislature to enact needed legislation was passed after it became evident that some members of the board did not want to vote for an earlier motion to indorse the Wicks bill, creating virtually a food dictatorship, which was advocated by the Mayor and Controller. This is the bill it was said Governor Whitman might urge to meet the present situation, but no further action toward pushing it was taken at Albany yesterday. The Governor came to New York last night, and will likely hold conferences on the food supply today.

Poor Beginning to Feel Pinch.

Almost paradoxically, in view of steps taken to relieve the situation, there was submitted to Mayor Mitchel yesterday a report from Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury to the effect that there was less suffering in the poorer sections of the city at present than for years past and that savings bank deposits, life insurance business, and investigations indicated a higher degree of prosperity on the east side and in Brownsville, Williamsburg, and elsewhere than had been known for a long time. The Commissioner partly offset these statements by asserting that the poorer people were just beginning to feel the pinch of high prices and that if relief did not come the situation would probably become acute.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, announced that if public-spirited citizens would provide a cash operating capital of $100,000 he would guarantee to reduce the price of onions and potatoes by 25 per cent. within twelve days by bringing to the city sufficient of these products to break whatever corners in them exist.

District Attorney Starts Inquiry.

District Attorney Swann began an investigation into reports of illegal combinations to raise prices, and received information that large quantities of potatoes were being held on Long Island by persons who expected the price to keep on going up.

The women of the east side and other sections where food riots have occurred kept in effective force their boycott on potatoes, onions, and poultry, and thousands of pounds of these articles were allowed to congest the piers and wholesale markets by retailers who would not buy them because they were sure that they would be unable to sell them to consumers. Business in these products was practically at a standstill, but wholesalers continued to ask about the same prices which obtained before the beginning of the boycott.

Sporadic street disorders continued despite the severity of Magistrates upon rioters haled before them.

The action taken by the Mayor's Food Supply Committee followed conferences between the Mayor and Mr. Perkins held in the last few days. The plans of the committee were set forth in the following statement:

Plans of Food Committee.

The Mayor's Food Supply Committee has been having frequent conferences recently, and as a result has

Continued on Page 3.

State to Make a Survey of Food Supplies Through its Agricultural Department

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Figures on the quantities of leading food products available in the State are to be gathered by the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of Commissioner of Agriculture Charles S. Wilson.

"Every effort will be made to get the information on the amount of food available and its location as soon as possible," said Commissioner Wilson. The department will ask its agents in various districts to supervise the gathering of figures in their districts. The result will show approximately the number of bushels of potatoes, apples, onions, and wheat, the cabbage supply, the supply of meat, and some other products available. The value of such figures, in view of the food shortage, is plain."

The food situation again occupied the attention of Governor Whitman today. He remained at the Executive Mansion throughout the forenoon and kept in almost constant telephone communication with the authorities in New York and other of the larger cities.

He declined to comment on the probability of his sending to the Legislature an emergency message urging the immediate passage of the Wicks bill.

RUSH CARS WEST FOR FOOD SUPPLY

Railroads, Stirred by the Commerce Board, Hurry Out Trains of "Empties."

GREGORY PLANS ACTION

Attorney General Hints at Developments in Investigation of High Prices of Necessities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Officials said today that the threat of criminal prosecutions had produced within the last forty-eight hours a decided improvement in the car shortage situation. It was said also that railroad officials who controlled car movements were responding splendidly to the demands of the regions threatened with famine. Denial was made, however, by the Commission on Car Service of the American Railway Association that the high price of food had been due to lack of cars for shipping food products.

"At no time," said the commission in a statement, "has there been any shortage of cars for shipments of foodstuffs generally. In no way has the cost of food been affected by a shortage of freight cars in which to haul the food."

President Wilson and the Cabinet are said to have discussed the food situation at a meeting this afternoon. Attorney General Gregory told newspaper men after the meeting that in a few days he would make an important statement on the high prices of food. He would not indicate the nature of the announcement. His department has been at work for a long time making an investigation to ascertain whether there have been conspiracies to raise food prices.

In the Senate today Mr. Lewis of Illinois offered an amendment to the pending revenue bill empowering the President whenever, in his judgment, food and necessaries of life are being monopolized and wrongfully held by persons in the United States for the purpose of unjust increase in price, to proclaim the fact; and then in any court of the United States process may be filed by a United States Attorney for the seizure of such necessities.

Vice President Crowley of the New York Central telegraphed to the Interstate Commerce Commission today that in two days, closing at midnight last night, his road had been able to send four solid trains of empty box cars westward for Chicago. In these four trains there were 380 cars. In addition, the New York Central sent 320 empties to Chicago over the Michigan Central. On the day before the New York Central sent 395 empty box cars West.

Mr. Crowley assured the commission that it would be the policy of the New York Central to move as many empty cars to Chicago as possible and give preference to food traffic. The old rule of sending borrowed cars back with loads to the railroads that own them has been abandoned by all the trunk lines and until further notice they will comply with the commission's order to relieve the car famine in the West just as rapidly as possible and at any cost.

The plea was made by some railroads that in the congested condition of their sidings they could not get the empty cars out, but they were informed that the commission's orders were mandatory. Inspectors of the commission, it was said, discovered evidence of gross violations of the law for which responsible officials could be criminally prosecuted. This circumstance, it was asserted, expedited car movement more than anything else.

The statement was made today that in the case of one of the high officials of a trunk line a complete admission was made at the recent conference held here of practices in the way of handling cars that were plainly criminal under the law. The official, it was said, has had staring him in the face ever since the possibility of prosecution if he did not persuade his company to comply with Commissioner McChord's orders to restore cars to the roads which owned them.

Interstate Commerce Commission in-

Continued on Page 3.

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FINDS NO WIDE SUFFERING YET

But Charities Board Says Pressure of High Prices Will Soon Pinch Masses.

FIRST REPORT OF SURVEY

Savings Statistics Good, but Malnutrition Threatens the Poor if Costs Still Mount.

The report of Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury to the Mayor on the food situation, which was read to the Board of Estimate, offered evidence that conditions among the poor of the city were better than they had been for years, but that high prices were threatening difficulties. The report in part read:

"I transmit herewith a partial and preliminary report of the survey of the condition of the poor of the city, resulting from the high cost of living. This survey is based upon a house to house visit in two typical blocks in each of the three sections of the city from which you have had complaints that starvation is prevalent, viz., lower east side, (Manhattan,) Williamsburg, and Brownsville; a canvass of the leading societies and agencies which are constantly in close touch with the families whose conditions approach the poverty line or with those who are obliged to manage with care to keep within their income. The results of this inquiry indicate:

"First—That there is no condition of real starvation existing in these poorer sections of the city. The investigators of the Department called on 1,676 families on Washington's Birthday, and actually interviewed 1,472 who were at home and willing to give information.

"Second—That while there are a few families (22 out of 1,742) who are suffering from privation and are in immediate need, the proportion of such families is no greater than is found in the city in normal times.

"Third—That a large majority of the poor (1,334 out of 1,472) are beginning to feel the effect of high prices, which appear to be rising out of proportion to wage or salary increase.

"Fourth—Only a small number of the families (77 out of 1,472) in these sections of the city by skillful management are able to cope with the high cost of living without any deprivation or any undue inconvenience.

"To the direct question addressed to each family, 'Are you in want?' only eighty-seven made an affirmative reply. In every case where immediate need was discovered the families were referred to private relief agencies, and assurances given that the emergency would be taken care of without delay, and a further report would be given regarding the actual conditions of the family.

"I personally interviewed the executive heads of the leading relief societies of the city and cognate agencies, such as the Provident Loan Association and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, whose agents make weekly visits throughout the entire city for purposes of collections of a small insurance carried by the working classes, and even the poor. A brief statement from each of these agencies is contained in this preliminary report. It indicates, however, notwithstanding the leaping cost of living, that the mass of the population of New York City is in better economic condition today than it has been for years. The relief societies have fewer cases in charge, the Provident Loan Society is making fewer loans, the insurance company mentioned is doing a better business and finding collections easier and lapses fewer than at any previous time in its history. Notwithstanding this fact, the testimony from these experts was unanimous that many families throughout the city are feeling the burden of the mounting cost of living, and these experts are of the opinion that it cannot continue long without the pinch being severely felt, and perhaps the health of the masses of the people undermined.

"In periods of economic stress the current records and experience of the Department of Charities, however, constitute perhaps the best index of the condition of the poor in this city. The first thing to be noticed at such times is the increase in the number of applications for commitment of children to charitable institutions; the second would be the mounting census of the munic-

Continued on Page 3.

Aiken—Augusta—Asheville—"Augusta Special" Lv. New York Daily 1:30 P. M. via SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM. Dining, compartment and drawing room sleeping cars. N. Y. Office, 264 5th Ave.—Advt.

German Reichstag Votes 15,000,000,000 Marks

BERLIN, Feb. 23, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—A new war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks was introduced in the Reichstag today by Count von Rödern, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, who made a detailed speech.

The discussion was short, and the Reichstag voted the credit in all its stages, only the radical Socialist minority dissenting.

The Reichstag adjourned till Tuesday.

This credit of 15,000,000,000 marks brings the total credits in Germany up to 67,000,000,000 marks, or, on the basis of values before the war, $16,750,000,000, and is the largest so voted since the credit of 12,000,000,000 marks on Oct. 27 last. A large part of the difference between the credits voted and loans floated represents the currency—now all paper—in circulation. With this paper the people buy bonds and with it the Government pays the interest on them raised by taxation.

BILL TO ORGANIZE BIG CITIZEN ARMY

Baker Transmits War College's Universal Training Plan to Senate Committee.

FORCE OF 4,000,000 MEN

All Eligible Youth to Serve 11 Months at Age of 18 and Short Terms Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Secretary of War Baker sent to the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate today the draft of the bill providing for a national defense system based on liability to universal training and service. The staff of the War College framed the measure with the advice and assistance of the General Staff.

With the bill the War College has submitted to Congress a minute and comprehensive report of its investigation of a military policy for the country and tables showing the estimated strength and cost of the proposed plan, as compared with the results to be attained under the existing National Defense act.

While the bill represents the views of the General Staff on a proper military policy for the nation, it does not go to the Senate with any formal approval from Secretary Baker or the War Department. In a letter accompanying the draft of the bill, Mr. Baker says:

"As yet I am not prepared to say officially for the War Department that the need of the country can reasonably be said to be for so great an establishment, nor can we yet, without further study and deliberation, be confident that the means suggested are the most appropriate to the need which it shall be determined wise to foresee."

Summary of the Plan.

Eleven months of military training for all boys in their nineteenth year, except those exempted for specified reasons.

Exemption to be extended to those physically or mentally unfit and those who are the sole support of otherwise destitute dependents.

Training to consist of eleven months during the first year and two weeks during the second and third years of a reservist's liability.

War service to be required of all who have been trained in the first and second reserve, the first reserve duty to extend over a period of four years and one month after training and second reserve duty for seven years. At the conclusion of service in the organized reserve the men would remain liable for duty until they reach the age of 45.

In case of war the reserve would be called out in their order, but further exemptions of a temporary character would be granted to those who have become the sole support of destitute dependents after training had been completed and those whose position in civil branches of Federal or State Governments are indispensable to the conduct of war.

Provides for 4,000,000 Men.

In round numbers the staff plan would supply a trained force of 4,000,000 men, with one year of intensive military instruction. It is estimated by the war college that approximately 500,000 boys in their nineteenth year would be available for training annually. Under the plan they would be liable to call to the colors until 30 years old, passing after the first eleven months of their training to the first reserve for the next four years and one month, then into the second reserve, and finally into the unorganized reserve until they reached the age of 45.

The purpose of the bill is to constitute the first reserve as a fully organized and equipped fighting force with a strength of 1,500,000, ready to respond instantly to a call to arms. The second reserve, of equal size, but only partly equipped, would require some time to take the field. Evidently there would be 1,000,000 additional trained men ready to fill in gaps at the front.

In addition to these forces there would be a regular army, composed of men choosing military life as a profession, of 24,400 officers and 285,888 enlisted men. Of these 97,000 would form the overseas forces and 29,000 the frontier forces, the remainder composing the permanent training personnel which could take care of the instruction of 492,886 to 654,292

Continued on Page 4.

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BRITAIN CUTS IMPORTS TO BEAT FOE; FOOD STOCK IS LOW, SAYS PREMIER; DAY'S REPORT OF TONNAGE SUNK, 27,500

MAY DECIDE TO ARM SHIPS

Washington Expects the President to Take Some Action Soon.

CABINET IN 2-HOUR SESSION

Members Decline to Give Any Hint of When Wilson Will Address Congress.

BREAK WITH AUSTRIA NEAR

Hints at Capital That Safe Conduct for Diplomats Is Now Being Arranged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A two hours' session of the Cabinet this afternoon was not followed by any announcement respecting the international situation, but a report was circulated that President Wilson had determined to act soon in the matter of furnishing armament to American merchant ships.

The extreme reticence of Cabinet officers increased the belief that the session had been important. Not one word came from the White House as to the Administration's policy in dealing with the conditions created by the German submarine blockade, and a statement that the President would not appear before Congress tomorrow to ask authority to use available means to protect American ships and American lives on the high seas was obtained from other than White House sources.

It is evident, however, notwithstanding the failure of the Administration to give any hint of its intentions to the public, that the international situation is in a state of change, and that some definite decision as to the course to be pursued in dealing with Germany cannot be much longer delayed. The rise in food prices is attributed in some quarters to freight congestion due to the lack of ships for the transatlantic trade, and those who hold to this theory of the latest reason for the high cost of living are expecting the food-producing sections of the country, particularly the West, to reach the conclusion that the lack of demand for foodstuffs is the result of the German submarine blockade.

The effect of this realization, it is contended by some observers, will be a widespread expression that the President take action to protect American merchant vessels in carrying products of this country through the sea areas forbidden to commerce by the Germans. There is a strong impression here that the President and his advisers share this opinion, and that they are waiting for the application of the German policy to American trade to sink into the minds of American food producers, believing that once that condition is reached Congress will not hesitate to grant to the President all the powers he asks for dealing with Germany, or will be willing to have him exercise the rights which he is understood to possess without legislative authority.

The departure of Secretary Lansing tonight for a three-day stay at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., was variously interpreted in connection with possible developments in the crisis. In some quarters there was a tendency to believe that it meant the Government did not contemplate taking any step before the middle of next week.

Republicans Alter Situation.

A material change in the internal aspect of the international crisis has been produced by the action of the Republican Senatorial caucus today in endeavoring to force an extra session of Congress so as to obviate the necessity of giving the President general authority to deal with the German situation after Congress adjourns on March 4. Yesterday it was the understanding that the President had decided to go before Congress either tomorrow or on Monday to ask for authority to adopt measures for the protection of American merchant vessels in their passage through the sea areas forbidden to commerce by the Germans. That he will not address the Congress tomorrow may or may not be significant. It is not known whether he will appear before the two houses on Monday. The situation is involved in much mystery and officials either do not care to guide the press or do not know all that is in the President's mind with reference to the German crisis. In view of the action of the Republican caucus it is suggested that the President's intention to appear before Congress within the next few days may have been upset, and that he is now waiting for developments in the Senate and the House to determine what course he should follow.

From all accounts keeping Congress in Washington is the last thing that the President wants. Some of those close to him, who are supposed to reflect his opinions, express the view that in the present delicate state of affairs it would be better not to run the risk of sensational debates on Capitol Hill. The wise plan, they hold, is for Congress to give the President authority in advance to take measures to protect American interests and then adjourn, leaving to the

Continued on Page 3.

13 More Ships Sunk in the War Zone; Tonnage Lost Since Feb. 1 Totals 386,016

A record of the tonnage sunk since Feb. 1 in the German blockade zone, compiled from British Admiralty figures and reports received from other sources, follows:

Reported Yesterday:

Ships.	Tonnage.
*Athos, French	12,644
Belgier, British	4,588
Wathfield, British	3,012
Doravore, Norwegian	2,760
Invercauld, British	1,416
Monarch, Norwegian	1,318
San Michele, Italian	583
Adelina, Italian	528
Ape, British	439
Giovanni Padre, Italian	120
Two fishing smacks, British	100
Emercy, (not identified)	.....
Total	27,508
Previously reported	358,508
Total since Feb. 1	386,016

Number of Ships Sunk:

American	Other Neutrals	British	Other Belligerents
2	42	98	17

*Sunk on Feb. 17, but not known to be included in Sir Edward Carson's figures of losses to Feb. 18, previously announced.

EXTRA SESSION FIGHT IN SENATE

Republicans Start Filibuster to Force Wilson to Call Congress After March 4.

WON'T LEAVE HIM IN CRISIS

Caucus Decides to Hold Up All Legislation — President Summons Senate to Meet March 5.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Republican Senators took concerted action today to force President Wilson to call a special session of Congress soon after March 4. Republicans of all factions—and some Democrats, too, for that matter—dislike the idea of leaving President Wilson, clothed with large powers, to act for nine months in a great international crisis without legislative advice.

To make sure that Congress would be in Washington to give advice and take such action as foreign developments might suggest, the Republicans in caucus this morning unanimously agreed on a course that means a general filibuster against practically all legislation, so that through the failure of this legislation to reach enactment by March 4 a special session would have to be called to prevent the breakdown of Governmental machinery through lack of funds.

If the Republicans adhere to this determination—and there are few indications tonight that they will not—the present legislative congestion in both houses gives them an almost impregnable position from which to beat off Democratic efforts toward speed. Only seven working days remain of this session, and there are seven appropriation bills that must be passed before the end of the fiscal year. Many of these bills, like that providing for the sweeping increases in the navy, would in the ordinary course call forth extended debate. In the present circumstances any of these bills, regardless of their importance, can be made to use up several days of the dwindling time still at the majority's disposal.

Calls the Senate for March 5.

About an hour after the Republican caucus adjourned this morning President Wilson issued a proclamation calling on the Senate for an extraordinary session to convene at noon on March 5. Whether the summoning of the Senate alone was intended to meet in part the wishes of the Republicans was not disclosed. In any case, Republicans said afterward that the call for the Senate's extra session did not affect the situation. They made it plain that what they wanted was a sitting of both houses, capable of performing full legislative functions. The special session of the Senate could only permit consideration of nominations and treaties—things within the Senate's exclusive jurisdiction. The Republicans said they wanted Congress to be here—at the President's elbow, as it were—ready to take any steps that a grave situation might call for.

"The President has come half way," said one prominent Republican, referring to this morning's proclamation. "But he must come the whole way."

In other words, this Senator meant that the Republicans would not be satisfied until the President summoned both houses of Congress.

The caucus this morning showed the Republicans in the Senate more united than they had been in a long time. About thirty Senators of all factions were present and their action was unanimous. Senator Lodge presided. He favors a strong course in regard to German encroachments on American rights, but this morning, on the subject of a special session, he found himself in complete accord with so pronounced a pacifist as Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin.

Impelled by Various Purposes.

The explanation is simple. Pacifists like Mr. La Follette wish to keep Con-

Continued on Page 4.

CUBA, FLORIDA, SAVANNAH, AUGUSTA. 4 All Steel Trains Daily. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 1180 Broadway. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1620.—Advt.

AMERICAN LOST ON A TROOPSHIP

Presbyterian Missionary Dies Trying to Save Chinese on Torpedoed French Vessel.

SHIP WAS BEING CONVOYED

Destroyers and Gunboat Save 1,450 from Athos, Which Was Carrying Senegalese.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The French steamer Athos, carrying Senegalese troops and colonial laborers, has been torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea.

The torpedoing occurred despite the fact that the Athos was escorted by the French torpedo boat destroyers Mameluk and Enseigne Henry, which, aided by a gunboat, saved 1,450 persons from the steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The death of Robert Allen Hadden, an American Presbyterian missionary stationed at Sochow, China, when the French steamer Athos was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea without warning, was reported to the State Department today by American Consul Wilbur Keblinger, at Malta. A paraphrase of the dispatch given out at the State Department follows:

"Robert Allen Haden, Presbyterian missionary stationed at Soochow, China, perished when the French liner Athos was torpedoed without warning 210 miles east of Malta on the 17th inst. When the ship was struck Haden went to the aid of Chinese on board. Otherwise he probably would have been saved. Reported large number of troops on board. It has not been definitely ascertained whether the ship had been taken over as a convoy."

The report of Consul Keblinger is the first news received here of the sinking of the Athos. It was admitted that if the ship was employed as a transport for troops, as reported, the enemy had a right to sink it without warning.

Officials did not regard the attack on the Athos as the "overt act" referred to by President Wilson in his address to Congress, and indicated that no decision concerning the case could be arrived at until the facts are known. It was said that the report from Consul Keblinger said no flag and no number appeared on the submarine making the attack.

The American address of Haden was given as care Missionary Board, Nashville, Tenn.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 23.—Robert Allen Haden, the Presbyterian missionary who was lost when the French liner Athos was destroyed by a submarine, had a number of friends here and in Clarksville, where he graduated from the Southwestern Presbyterian University. At the time of his death Mr. Haden was sailing from Yokohama for Marseilles to join his wife and six children who are in Switzerland.

Dr. Haden was 53 years of age and was born in Keatchie, La. He spent two years in Clarksville Preparatory School before entering the university, graduating in 1891. After graduating he entered the ministry under the Presbyterian Mission Board. He was first stationed at Wushi, China, but was transferred in 1895 to Kiang Yin. In 1908 he was again transferred, this time to Soochow.

About a year after he went to China Miss Julia McGinnis of Clarksville also left for that country as a missionary. They met in Japan and were married. Then they worked together in China for a year when she died, leaving one son, Julian, who now resides in the

Continued on Page 2.

IN AMERICA—AN ENGLISH INN. "The Manor"—Asheville, North Carolina.—Advt.

BRITISH CALLED TO SACRIFICE

Must Accept the Drastic Measures or Lose, Says Lloyd George.

TONNAGE VITAL QUESTION

Shutting Out Foreign Luxuries and Forcing Home Agriculture Are His Remedies.

FIXES FARMERS' PRICES

Many Products Barred Out, Paper Imports Halved, Beer Production Heavily Cut.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Before a crowded special session of the House of Commons today Premier Lloyd George outlined the long-expected economic measures to meet the menace to Great Britain's food supply involved in the intensified U-boat warfare.

The Premier's speech was a serious effort, Lloyd George giving his audience little opportunity for applause and endeavoring to concentrate attention on the grave situation which the nation faced owing to the shortage of food stocks, now the lowest in Britain's history, and the submarine activity.

There was no sure way to victory without hunting the submarine from the deep, the Premier said, but meanwhile enormous sacrifices must be made by the British people. If the nation was not ready to accept "drastic measures" to deal with the danger, he added, then "disaster is before us."

The Premier's program for dealing with the situation was under two heads, first to increase home food production and second, to curtail non-essential imports.

Under the first head Lloyd George outlined plans for speeding up the farmer by guaranteeing him good prices for his commodities over a period of years, thus inviting him to plow and sow every inch of available land. This he supplemented by the announcement that the land owner would be actually forced to cultivate his land.

Under the head of curtailment of imports Lloyd George said he expected to reduce the demands on cargo space by several million tons. Foodstuffs, of which 16,000,000 tons were imported last year, would be cut down nearly a million tons by lopping off certain luxuries. Paper users, who have been considerably curtailed already, must henceforth get along with half the supply they are now receiving. Savings would be effected in the import of ore, which now amounts to 8,000,000 tons annually and in lumber which at present is 4,000,000 tons.

Tonnage the Vital Problem.

The Premier said at the outset that the ultimate success of the allied cause depended on the solution of the tonnage difficulties with which they were confronted. Before the war British tonnage had been just adequate, and since that time there had been an enormous increase in the demand for tonnage. More than 1,000,000 tons of British shipping had been allocated to France alone, and a very considerable amount had been set aside for Russia and Italy. In addition a considerable amount had been sunk.

For some time there had been a shortage of tonnage required for the general needs of the nation, and even a slight shortage in the tonnage for military purposes. The nation should realize absolutely, the Premier said, what the conditions were.

"If we take drastic measures," he continued, "we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the menace, disaster is before us.

"The Government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country.

"There are three sets of measures: First, by the navy, as described by Sir Edward Carson, (First Lord of the Admiralty); second, by the building of merchant ships; third, by dispensing with unnecessary commodities from abroad and production of as much food as possible at home."

The stocks of food in Great Britain at the present time were lower than they ever have been before, Mr. Lloyd George states. He went on:

"This is not due to the submarine but to the bad harvest. It is essential to the safety of the nation that we put forth every effort to increase production this year. There are still a few weeks to sow Spring wheat, oats and barley; to induce the farmer to plow up pasture land immediately."

To Guarantee Farmers' Prices.

The opinion was expressed by the Premier that food prices were not likely to decrease for a long time after the war, inasmuch as Germany would then be a heavier purchaser than ever before. Therefore it was safe to grant to the farmers a minimum price over a cer-

nite period of time, which was the only way to bring about immediate action.

For wheat the Government will guarantee the farmer the following minimum prices per quarter: For the present year, 60 shillings; for 1918 and 1919, 55 shillings; for 1920, 1921 and 1922, 45 shillings.

The Government will guarantee a price of 38 shillings 6 pence for oats this year, 32 shillings for the next two years, and 24 shillings for the three following years. The price of potatoes will be guaranteed, for the coming season only, at £9 a ton.

The Premier said that power would be given to the Board of Agriculture to compel land owners to cultivate their ground.

The speeding up of the leisurely British farm laborer, who for a score of years has been regarded the poorest paid laborer in England, is provided for by guaranteeing him a minimum wage of 25 shillings a week instead of the present 14 to 18 shillings.

"Farmers can increase even now by hundreds of thousands of tons for this year the food supplies of the country," the Premier went on. "If all the plans are carried out, a very considerable quantity of tonnage will be saved, but future tonnage is urgently needed.

"The French Ambassador has been here begging for more ships, and the Italian Ambassador has just left after making the same request. We need an immediate and substantial saving of tonnage. Let us come down ruthlessly on imports which are not essential. It is idle to suggest that we who are comfortable at home should not be prepared to surrender the things unnecessary."

Must Give Up Non-Essentials.

As essentials of the national life, the Premier enumerated food, clothing, maintenance, and equipment of the civil and military population at home and abroad and raw material for munitions, for war equipment, and for industries which are essential to the national life.

"These are essential," said the Premier. "Anything beyond is a non-essential and unnecessary article which the nation can dispense with. If we cannot, then we ought not to wage war and ask sacrifices of those fine fellows who represent us abroad."

"Now I come to the reduction in food and feeding stuffs," Mr. Lloyd George said. "First, fruit and vegetables are essential articles of diet and will come on the free list, but there are certain articles, largely imported, which are not essential to the national life, although they are very desirable, and which we think it necessary to diminish or prohibit altogether and depend on home supplies. Oranges, bananas, grapes, almonds, and nuts are restricted to 25 per cent of the 1916 imports.

"Imported aerated mineral and table waters are prohibited, and canned salmon is reduced to 50 per cent.

"As to tea, we shall have to prohibit foreign teas altogether. They come from considerable distances. To a certain extent Indian teas will have to be reduced."

After stating that there were large stocks of coffee and cocoa in the country, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government must, for the time being, prohibit both these articles.

"For meat and feeding stuffs," the Premier continued, "we must to a large extent depend on home-grown supplies. We have, fortunately, larger stocks of meat than ever before. Taking all these categories, together with our food and feeding stuffs, we hope to be able to save over 6,000,000 tons (of cargo space) per annum, which shows the extent to which we have had to rely on foreign countries for commodities of that kind.

"There are manufactured articles of luxury. They run into very much bigger figures than the House realizes. I did not realize it until I studied the question. We shall have to stop a considerable number of these articles. I regret it, in some cases, because a good many of them emanate from France. Undoubtedly it will be a blow to certain French industries; but, unfortunately, we are driven to it for the sake of saving tonnage, not only for ourselves but for France and Italy also, and I am sure that if they had to choose between the two they would infinitely prefer having ships for other purposes.

Beer Production Reduced.

"Now I come to the very serious restriction upon our imported luxuries. I am referring to those connected with alcoholic liquors. Our food stocks, as I have already said, are lower than they ever have been before. Under these circumstances we cannot justify the importation of such large quantities of foodstuffs, except for feeding the people. I say at once that we are not approaching this from the viewpoint of temperance or increased sobriety, however desirable they might be, but purely as a method of competing with the submarine menace and of guaranteeing the nation against the possibility of famine and privation.

"In 1914 there were 36,000,000 standard barrels of beer brewed in this country. In 1916 that was reduced to 26,000,000 barrels, partly owing to the fact that two or three millions of the adult population had left these shores. Early this year the food controller proposed a further reduction to 18,000,000 barrels."

Paying tribute to the patriotic spirit with which the brewery trade faced restrictions that reduced their profits, the Premier continued:

"It is a powerful trade. Nobody knows better than my old colleagues and myself what it can accomplish if its interests are menaced. But it accepted all this interference in a most laudable spirit of determination to do all in its power to contribute to the safety of the nation. But we must go beyond that. It is absolutely impossible to guarantee the food of the country without making a much deeper cut in the barrelage, and we must reduce it to 10,000,000 barrels. That means that we shall save 600,000 tons of foodstuffs a year, which is nearly one month's supply of the cereals entering the country. That is a direct saving, but the indirect saving is a deal more and this is one of the most important contributions that can be made at the present moment toward ending the war.

"But we must guard against the danger in doing this of driving the population from beer to spirits. That would be a serious disaster. Therefore, there must be a corresponding restriction upon placing spirits on the market.

"There are a few other restrictions, on leather, raw hides, &c., which will be found in the proclamation and which conclude the main restrictions the Government proposes to impose immediately."

Steps have been taken, the Premier added, to prevent speculative buying, and if necessary the food controller would take control of the commodity. The restrictions had been carefully considered, and he asked the House to take them as a whole.

The Premier stated that he had not the slightest doubt that if the whole programme were carried out, and if all those who could help in production did help, "I honestly say we can face the worst the enemy can do, and that is what we ought to be prepared to do."

Cut Paper Imports in Half.

The Premier then turned to the question of paper and said:

"I had no idea that such quantities of paper were utilized for newspapers and wrappings. They both consume an enormous tonnage. I cannot say whether I ought to treat newspapers as a luxury, a comfort, a stimulus, a necessity, or a nuisance in life. They have been an enormous help to us in the effective waging of the war. There is no better proof of this than the brilliant success achieved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his recent war-loan speech.

"Still, when we have a chance to choose between them and very stern necessity, I am afraid we shall have to deprive ourselves of a certain number of their pages and to substantially reduce the imports of paper and material. We propose to halve the present supply of 1,200,000 tons and reduce the annual imports to 640,000 tons, the reduction to be distributed equally between the printing and packing trades. We recognize that it is a serious hardship, but feel that it is imperative."

The importation of books and periodicals, printed posters, paper hangings, and certain kinds of foreign printing matter, Premier Lloyd George added, would have to be prohibited. Otherwise it would be unfair to the trade in detail.

Britain. Also, he said, there would have to be restrictions in the use of paper for posters, for catalogues, and for Government departments.

Dealing with shipbuilding Mr. Lloyd George said that he had made a special appeal to labor and was convinced the output could be very considerably increased by an alteration in methods.

"Wherever payments by results have been introduced," said the Premier, "there has been an increase in the output of shipbuilding yards, sometimes by 20, sometimes by 30, and sometimes even by 40 per cent. We have made a special appeal to the great trade unions to assent to the introduction of these methods. In some yards they have already been introduced. This also involves the undertaking by employers that if larger wages are earned by the men as a result of special efforts no advantage must be taken of that to reduce rates. The penalizing of good work by reducing the rate of payment has been one of the great follies of the past that has caused the workingman to fear piece rates.

Must Build Cargo and War Ships.

"It is essential that we should get as much work as possible out of the shipyards, not merely for shipbuilding for the mercantile marine, but for the building of craft for coping with submarines. Our shipbuilding capacity is the greatest in the world and is fairly adequate for the gigantic task which is thrown upon it. The Italian, French, and Russian contribution is a very substantial one, but in the main the burden is on the shoulders of Great Britain, and if workmen and employers of all classes in the community strive their utmost, I think Great Britain can bear that burden successfully right to the end."

Timber to the amount of 6,400,000 tons had been imported, he said, and if this tonnage was to be saved, this timber problem must be dealt with. Investigation was being made as to the best methods of economizing timber behind the lines and in England. The Premier stated that the United Kingdom would endeavor to depend on its own resources for timber hereafter, the chief obstacle to production being an insufficient force of skilled workmen for cutting and finishing.

Another method was to make the army in France self-supporting. The French Government, said the Premier, had already placed two forests at the disposal of Great Britain and he was afraid the Government must ask the French to make further sacrifices.

Concerning iron ore, the Premier said: "We are importing millions of tons, but the importation cannot be diminished unless more iron ore is found in our country. There is plenty of low grade ore, however, in this country, and if the supply of labor can be augmented, we can increase enormously our output. The saving of tonnage would be large, but unfortunately it would come later in the year."

In his peroration the Premier said:

"I know of no body of honorable men who would take for one hour the responsibility for the conduct of this terrible war unless the nation was prepared to take the necessary sacrifices.

"I say it would be a crime—it would be a black crime—for any Government to ask the gallant men at the front to risk their brave lives in the coming conflict if they knew the effort of the nation was halfhearted, was selfish, and that their sacrifices were thrown away.

"We have no right to ask it. For that reason I have come here, after long deliberation and thought and on behalf of the Government, to submit proposals, which I hope the Commons will approve and the nation will carry out with unflinching and ungrudging hearts."

Calls Hardships "Mighty."

Opening the debate on the statement of the Premier, Walter Runciman, former President of the Board of Trade, after alluding to the gravity of the pronouncement, said that the last Government had adopted drastic measures of a prohibitory nature in many directions, but the country had borne them with fortitude. Difficult negotiations with the Allies had to be conducted by the Government on this subject, he remarked, adding:

"Our hardships here are mighty ones, as great as those of Italy, but, as a matter of fact, there is a difference of temperament. We, in this country, do not make the same fuss about restrictions as did the Italians. In this country, men are ashamed to give expression to their feelings, even if the restrictions are felt to be hard."

Mr. Runciman said he thought the Government should endeavor to reduce the amount of tonnage used for Government purposes, which at present was 33 per cent. If it could be reduced to 50 per cent. of the total tonnage, he said, supplies would be permitted to enter freely to that extent. If not, the members of the House, he added, had not heard the last of the shipping tale.

Walter Hume Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply, paid a tribute to the Dominions and Colonies for the manner in which they had received the restrictions upon imports, which to them might be very important.

The Premier, he said, desired him to say that the importation of rum was stopped altogether, there being now a sufficient stock for the needs of the army, while there would be a reduction in the importation of wines and spirits of 75 per cent. on the basis of 1913.

WIDE RANGE OF GOODS BARRED BY BRITAIN

Board of Trade Can Issue Special Licenses to Allow Imports From Entente Allies.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Official Gazette tonight gives a list of articles importation of which is prohibited under the new measures adopted by the War Cabinet. The decree takes effect today.

The list includes agricultural machinery, boots and shoes of leather, raw fruits, except lemons, oranges, and bananas; hides, leather, gloves, glass manufactures, linen and yarns and manufactures thereof, canned lobster and salmon, manufactured silk and skins, furs, food articles containing sugar, except condensed milk; tomatoes, typewriters, wine of all kinds, and wood and timber.

Other commodities specified are: Aerated, mineral, and table waters; antimony ware, apparel not waterproofed, works of art, baskets and bamboo basketware, books, other printed matter, including posters and daily, weekly and other periodicals exceeding sixteen pages in size; materials for the manufacture of leather boots and shoes; brandy, clocks and parts thereof, cloisonne ware, raw cocoa and preparations thereof, coffee, cotton hosiery, cotton lace and articles thereof, curios, diatomine and infusorial earth, embroidery, needlework and fancy work, known as Fancy goods; ornamental feathers and down, fire extinguishers, flowers, artificial and fresh; hats and bonnets; incandescent gas mantles; raw jute mats and matting, mops, painters' colors and pigments, perfumery, photographic apparatus, pictures, prints, engravings, photographs and maps; plated and gilt wares; live quails; quebracho, hemlock, oak, and mangrove extracts; rum; soya beans; stereoscopes; straw envelopes for bottles and straw plaiting; tea.

Both wet and dry hides and dressed and undressed leather are included. Silk yarns are exempted. The prohibitions do not apply to goods imported under licenses given by the Board of Trade.

It was announced that, in deciding what commodities should be excluded from the United Kingdom in order to economize in tonnage, the Government had to take into account the interests of its allies. The threatened restrictions aroused immediate protests from France, as the imports from that country of mineral waters, wines, brandy, silks, needlework, and of all kinds of garments and luxuries, such as bonnets, feathers, and flowers, represent a considerable income to the French producers.

The power given to the Board of Trade to issue special licenses, however, may be freely exercised in behalf of the allies of Great Britain, as ships taking munitions and other supplies to France and Italy have ample tonnage to bring return cargoes. There are now heavy stocks of French wines in England.

American firms dealing in typewriters and photographic apparatus almost monopolize the English market, but have factories here. The importation of American boots and shoes, once heavy, has decreased greatly in the last decade.

TRADE EFFECTS SERIOUS.

But London Press Cordially Approves Lloyd George's Plan.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 24.—The statement in the House of Commons by Premier Lloyd George of the Government's plan to meet the situation due to shortage in tonnage has been received by the press with universal approval, and in many cases with enthusiasm. Even newspapers least friendly to the Government accept the Government's restrictions uncomplainingly.

Everywhere it is recognized that ordinary trade routine will be seriously affected. Considerable alarm exists in some quarters, especially in the fruit market.

It was stated at Burton-on-Trent, the brewing centre, last night that there would not be enough beer to go round, and the prediction was put forward that the price would soon be a shilling a pint.

SILENT ON MILITARY STATUS.

Premier's Failure to Discuss Situation Causes Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Premier Lloyd George's appeal to national patriotism today will, if its reception by the House of Commons is any indication of the attitude of the nation at large, meet with a whole-hearted response.

If the country did not make the sacrifices it would be called upon to endure, the Prime Minister declared with all the emphasis at his command, the alternative might be disaster. The crowded house listened with sympathetic interest to the proposals outlined by the Premier and gave to his solemn and portentous peroration as full measure of applause as was ever accorded to any speaker.

While the Prime Minister laid stress on the fact that he believed in letting the nation know the full truth of the situation, it was apparent that he regarded the measures of restriction of imports, which were to be introduced, as essential chiefly in the sense that they formed an additional safeguard. To neglect any steps to insure success would be criminal folly.

Lloyd George did not enter into the details of restriction of imports from allied countries, presumably because the negotiations are not completed.

In some respects the deepest impression left upon the House by the Premier's speech was the fact that he refrained from any reference to the military situation, or to possible military decisions. He spoke as if war were to be won or lost on other fields of battle and he gave no indication of any belief in an early victory. In some quarters this was construed as a deliberate design to counteract the ultra-optimism engendered by enthusiastic French interpretation of General Douglas Haig's recent interview on breaking the German line in the west.

NEWSPAPERS ARE CUT DOWN.

The Chronicle Suggests That Officials Shorten Their Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 24.—The Chronicle Parliamentary correspondent says this morning:

"Some Members think the Prime Minister drew too dark a picture of the existing situation, but there has been so much complacent optimism in this country about the war that a corrective was necessary. Lloyd George is right in refusing to mask the realities, for you do not get rid of them by covering them with a gauze of words and pretenses.

The Chronicle, which with other newspapers announces a further reduction in size, says editorially: The newspapers will suffer their new losses and inconveniences readily in order to meet the needs, but we suggest to Neville Chamberlain and other Ministers who make such large demands on the courtesy of the newspapers and take up such a great deal of space for their announcements, that they should seek to discover some other means of publicity."

The Daily Skatch, a popular illustrated daily, in announcing an increase in its price from a half-penny to a penny, says that for months it has been produced at a very great loss.

EXPORTS AFFECTED BY BRITISH DECREE

Leather Goods Is the Largest American Trade Among the Totals Recently.

The effect upon American trade by Great Britain's putting up the bars against a large number of products can be only approximated, as many of the articles whose importation into the United Kingdom is prohibited are not listed separately in the reports on the commerce and navigation of the United States. The following table gives the totals of available statistics as to the values of exports of some of the banned goods from the United States to Great Britain in recent periods. The 1916 figures cover the eleven months from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 of last year. The 1915 figures represent the exports in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915:

	1916.	1915.
Agricultural implem'ts	$2,394,239	
Apparel, not waterpr.	398,923	
Boots and shoes	4,585,563	
Clocks	1,445,343	
Cocoa and its preparations		809,405
Coffee		288,902
Cotton lace and embroideries		10,508
Curios		183
Feathers		72,603
Fire extinguishers		101,445
Incandes. gas mantles		285,986
Painters' colors & pigments		2,608,200
Perfumery		470,994
Photographic goods, motion picture films	4,068,727	
Plated and gilt wares		57,747
Leather and tanned skins and products	31,089,650	
Raw fruits, (except lemons and oranges)		2,289,670
Glass and glassware		2,179,188
Canned salmon	9,380,000	
Wood, timber, & prod.	8,848,940	
Typewriters	2,952,546	
Works of art, paintings and statuary	486,647	
Books, music, engravings, etchings, photographs, & other printed matter	1,133,586	
Liquors		546,003
	$67,613,814	$9,220,809

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—American exports of apples, vegetables and dried fruits to the United Kingdom have not amounted to much in value. Figures for the last fiscal year show the United States shipped to England in that time apples valued at $5,296,000, prunes, $1,126,000; raisins, $2,000,000; dried apples, $82,000; other fruits, $606,000. Tomatoes are not classified, but total shipment of vegetables for the year amounted to about $2,500,000. Canned fruit was a big item with exports of $5,800,000.

Department of Agriculture officials believe the British order will have little effect on prices in this country, except perhaps in cities like New York and Boston, where stocks may be awaiting shipment. Exports of fruits and vegetables from this country bear a negligible relation to the total output.

SPEECH HITS WHEAT PRICES.

Depression Manifested on Early Reports Is Never Overcome.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Lloyd George's speech emphasizing the gravity of the shortage of vessels needed to carry foodstuffs to Great Britain had a bearish effect today on the wheat market here. Depression, which became manifest as soon as trading opened, was at no time overcome, and the close was unsettled, ⅞ to 2¼ cents net lower, with May at $1.76⅞ to $1.76⅝ and July at $1.49⅝ to $1.49⅜. Corn lost ⅞ to ⅞ cent, and oats ⅝ to ⅞. In provisions the outcome ranged from 32 cents decline to a rise of 7 cents.

Although some differences of opinion were expressed in regard to how the British Premier's utterances were to be construed as an influence on the wheat market, a great number of traders took the view that the immediate result would be to discourage holders and would hurt purchasers as well. The resulting downward swing of prices received additional impetus from agitation in Congress and elsewhere for measures to afford relief to domestic consumers. The revival of embargo talk at Washington appeared to be especially a check on attempts at upturns, and so, too, did the fact that despite strenuous efforts to provide a remedy, the scarcity of railroad cars here continued to be acute.

Corn was affected, though to a less degree, by the same conditions which ruled the wheat market. Oats declined with other cereals. Trading was almost entirely local. Lack of support was evident in the provision market except for lard. That staple scored an advance on buying which was ascribed in the main to packers.

BREAD CARDS TWO YEARS OLD.

Berlin Reports New Standardized Product Is Popular.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 22, (via London, Feb. 23.)—The bread card celebrated its second anniversary today. Since the inception of this method of bread distribution it has been systematized and its application has been maintained among all classes of the population. From the Chancellor down to the humblest day laborer the plan of individual rations has been strictly enforced.

The new standardized bread, which has displaced rolls, is a superior product and has won instant popularity. The substitution of barley for potato meal has created a more palatable loaf.

Greater Berlin is now issuing weekly 3,600,000 bread cards and 66,500,000 coupons, representing daily rations, find their way back to the bread commission, where they are checked off. Soldiers returning from the front are met at the railway station and receive bread tickets good for their furlough.

One recent achievement of the German chemists has been the utilizing of tar oil, extracted from burnt coal, for making soap. The new process includes the treatment of crude coal oil with potash, the finished product yielding excellent soft, hard and powdered soaps.

FRENCH SCHOOLBOYS ASKED TO TILL LAND

All Unused Territory Will Be Planted with Vegetables—Government Appeals for Copper.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—All the schoolboys in France have been asked by the Government to cultivate vacant land and raise vegetables. Minister of Justice Viviani and Minister of Commerce and Agriculture Clementel joined in the appeal, which was posted today in all the schools, high schools, and colleges. The appeal in part follows:

"To the Schoolboys of France: France has need for your devotion. The soil requires your labor. While the fields remain untilled and women and the aged suffice no longer to assure cultivation of the land their husbands and sons are defending gloriously, it is for you, the children of France, to bring to this land the aid which it needs urgently."

Under official direction pupils will be organized village by village and commune by commune for truck gardening on all unused land.

Albert Thomas, Minister of Manufactures and member of the War Council, introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies today requiring persons in possession of copper in quantities exceeding 100 pounds to make declaration of this fact to the Government. Failure to do so will be met with fines ranging from $10 to $400. The preamble of the bill says the measure is necessary because of the growing requirements for munitions.

BRITISH ON SOMME GAIN AT TWO POINTS

Capture German Trench North of Gueudecourt and Advance Near Petit Miraumont.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The War Office communication received this evening reads as follows:

We improved our position during the day north of Gueudecourt (Somme) where we captured a portion of a hostile trench, over thirty prisoners and a trench mortar. We also gained ground south of Petit Miraumont, (south of the Ancre,) where we occupied an enemy post.

A successful raid was carried out yesterday evening by our troops southeast of Souchez, and a number of the enemy were killed and his dugouts destroyed.

At dawn this morning hostile raids were repulsed south of Armentières and in the neighborhood of the Ploegsteert Wood. A small number of the enemy who succeeded in reaching our trenches were killed or taken prisoner.

The enemy's artillery was more active than usual in the neighborhood of Thiepval and south of Arras. We carried out an effective bombardment of the enemy's trenches south of Ypres.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

In Lorraine and Alsace there has been artillery fighting. In Champagne the fire of our artillery started serious conflagrations within the German lines near the Butte du Mesnil.

We repulsed two surprise attacks, one to the east of Soissons and the other near Bezonvaux.

BERLIN, Feb. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—There was comparatively little activity on the Franco-Belgian front during the last twenty-four hours, bad weather prevailing. The Army Headquarters report today for this war area says:

During the fog and rain the day was calm in most of the sectors. At some points on the Artois and Somme fronts, and also between the Meuse and the Moselle, there were local engagements of a minor nature between reconnoitring parties. Several prisoners were brought in.

BRITISH BREAK INTO SANNAIYAT POSITION

Capture Two Lines of Turk Trenches in Defenses Barring Advance on Kut.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The British forces operating against the Turks in the Tigris region of Mesopotamia have captured two lines of trenches near Sannaiyat, according to an official statement issued this evening. The statement says:

Since the clearing of the Dahra Bend (of the Tigris) all our efforts have been concentrated upon the taking of the Sannaiyat position on the left bank of the Tigris. There has been a systematic bombardment daily since the 17th, when our attack failed. All preparations were made for a new effort.

This attack was launched Thursday and two lines of trenches at the south end of the position were secured and consolidated. The fighting is still progressing.

A heavy rain has caused the Tigris to rise to flood level, hindering the operations and making the supply of troops to the left bank a matter of difficulty.

Fire in Cockerill Works.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23, (via London.) Several buildings of the famous Cockerill Works at Seraing, five miles southwest of Liège, Belgium, have been destroyed through an incendiary fire, the newspaper Les Nouvelles states.

The loss to the plant, which is one of the largest in Europe, will be $500,000, it is estimated.

GREEK KING BITTER AGAINST THE ALLIES

Complains He Is Prevented from Telling Outside World What Is Going On.

CALLS VENIZELOS TRAITOR

Denies Greece Is Pro-German, and Says He Has Done Everything to Dispel Entente Distrust.

ATHENS, Jan. 14, (by a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—King Constantine received The Associated Press correspondent in audience this morning just before the latter left for America. This is the Greek New Year's Day, and before the interview the correspondent assisted with King Constantine, Queen Sophie, the Princess Helen, and the young Prince Paul, at the time-honored New Year's ceremony, at which a band of Greeks chant choruses in praise of King and country in the great hall of the palace.

"I am sorry you are leaving us," King Constantine began abruptly. "I don't believe that there is a man or woman in Greece who does not feel very profoundly what a great thing it has been for us during this most critical period in our national history to have a correspondent of The Associated Press here to tell the world with absolute impartiality the truth of what is taking place. They tell me, however, that a good many of your telegrams to The Associated Press never got through the censors." The King laughed a little ruefully. "You have nothing on me," he added. "Neither do mine."

"I am afraid there is no way," he went on. "We might as well be in a dungeon here for all the touch we have with the rest of the world. The most ridiculous, the most outrageous nonsense about what is happening in Greece is published daily in the European press, presumably written by journalists who are not even on the spot to see the facts for themselves. And when my Government sends official denials of them the European newspapers will not even publish the denials.

"Take this letter, for example. As you see, it is from ex-Mayor Bennakis, who was arrested on Dec. 2, during the attempted Venizelist revolution. A French newspaper published a story that Bennakis was so badly maltreated that his right arm had to be amputated and he was on the point of death. Far from having his arm amputated, he writes me a letter with it, as you see, expressing his gratitude for the kindness with which he has been treated and assuring me that he is my most loyal and devoted subject. Your Minister, Mr. Droppers, personally investigated the treatment of those who were imprisoned after the charge of sedition as a result of the abortive revolution of Dec. 1 and 2 and told me himself that he found them very comfortable. My Government, therefore, telegraphed the French press a denial of the Bennakis story as well as of a number of similar fabrications, but I have never heard of any of the denials being published.

Asks Only Fair Play.

"After all, all we ask is fair play. But it seems almost hopeless to try to get the truth out of Greece to the rest of the world under present circumstances. We have been sorely tried these last two years and we don't pretend to have always been angels under the constant irritation of the ever-increasing allied control of every little thing in our own private life—letters, telegrams, police, everything. Why, do you know that my sister-in-law, Princess Alice of Battenberg, was only permitted to receive a telegram of Christmas greetings from her mother in England by courtesy of the British Legation here?

"Moreover, by taking an active hand in our own internal politics, England and France especially have succeeded in alienating admiration, a sympathy, and a devotion toward them on the part of the Greek people that, at the beginning of the war, was virtually a unanimous tradition. I am a soldier myself and I know nothing about politics, but it seems to me that when you start with almost the whole of a country passion ately in your favor and end with it almost unanimously against you, you haven't succeeded very well. And I quite understand how those responsible for such a result seek to excuse themselves by exaggerating the difficulties they have had to contend with in Greece —by talking about Greek treachery and the immense sinister organization of German propaganda that has foiled them at every turn, and so on.

"The only trouble with that is that they make us pay for the errors of their policy. The people of Greece are paying for them now in suffering and death from exposure and hunger, while France and England starve us out because they have made the mistake of assuming that their man Venizelos could deliver the Greek Army and the people to the Entente powers whenever they wanted to use Greece for their advantage, regardless of the interests of Greece as an independent nation.

"There are just two things about our desperate struggle to save ourselves from destruction that I am going to ask. The Associated Press to try to make clear to the people of America. The rest will have to come out some day—all the blockades and censorships in the world cannot keep the truth down forever. Understand I am not presuming to sit in judgment on the Entente powers. I appreciate that they have got other things to think about besides Greece. What I say is meant to help them do justice to themselves and to us, a small nation.

"The first point is this: We have two problems on our hands here in Greece—an internal one and an external one. The Entente powers have made the fundamental mistake of considering them both as one. They said to themselves: 'Venizelos is the strongest man in Greece and he is heart and soul with us. He can deliver the Greeks whenever he wants to. Let us back Venizelos, therefore, and when we need the Greek Army he will turn it over to us.'

"Well, they were wrong, as I think you have seen for yourself since you have been over here. Venizelos was perhaps the strongest man in Greece, as they thought. But the moment he tried to turn over the Greek Army to the Entente, as if we were a lot of mercenaries, he became the weakest man in Greece and the most despised. For in Greece no man delivers the Greeks. They decide their own destinies as a free people, and not England, France, and Russia together can change them, neither by force of arms nor by starvation. And they have tried both. As for Venizelos himself—you had a man once in your country, a very great man, who had even been Vice President of the United States, who planned to split the country in two and set himself up as a ruler in the part he separated from the rest."

"Your Majesty means Aaron Burr?"

"Precisely. But he only plotted to do a thing which he never accomplished. Venizelos, with the assistance of the allied powers—and he never could have done it without them—has succeeded for the time being in the same kind of a seditious enterprise. You called Aaron Burr a traitor. Well, that's what the Greek people call Venizelos.

Estimate of Venizelos.

"The impression has been spread broadcast that Venizelos stands in Greece for liberalism and his opponents for absolutism and militarism. It is just the other way around. Venizelos stands for whatever suits his own personal book. His idea of government is an absolute dictatorship—a sort of Mexican government, I take it. When he was Premier he broke every man who dared to disagree with him in his own party. He never sought to express the will of the people; he imposed his will on the people. The Greek people will not stand that. They demand a constitutional Government in which there is room for two parties—Liberals and Conservatives—each with a definite program, as in the United States or England or any other civilized country, not a personal Government where the only party division is into Venizelists and anti-Venizelists.

"That is one thing I wanted to say. The other is about the effect of the so-called German propaganda in Greece. The Entente Powers seem to have adopted the attitude that everybody who is not willing to fight on their side must be a pro-German. Nothing could be falser in respect of Greece. The present resentment against the Allies in Greece—and there is a good deal of it, especially since the blockade—is due to the Allies themselves and not to any German propaganda. The proof of it is that when the so-called German propaganda was at its height there was little or no hostility in Greece toward the Allies. It has only been since the diplomatic representatives of all the Central Empires and everybody else whom the Anglo-French secret police indicated as inimical to the Entente have been expelled from Greece, and any German propaganda rendered virtually impossible, that there has grown up any popular feeling against the Entente.

"Part of this is due to the Entente's identification of their greater cause with the personal ambitions of Venizelos, but a great deal has also been due to the very unfortunate handling of the allied control in Greece. When you write a personal letter of no possible international significance to a friend or relative here in Athens, and post it in Athens, and it is held a week, opened, and half its contents blacked out, it makes you pretty cross—not because it is unspeakable tyranny in a free country at peace with all the world, but because it is so silly. For, after all, if you want to plot with a man living in the same town you don't write him a letter. You put on your hat and go to see him. Half the people in Greece have been continually exasperated by just this sort of unintelligent control, which has irritated the Greek people beyond any telling. But to say that they are pro-Germans because they dislike having their private letters opened or their homes entered without any legal authority whatsoever is childish. It's a vicious circle. The Entente takes exceptionally severe measures because they allege the Greeks are pro-German. The Greeks very naturally resent the measures thus taken, as would the Americans or anybody else. The Entente then turns around and says: 'You see that proves that the Greeks are pro-German, as we suspected.'

Little Pro-German Feeling.

"The fact of the matter is that there is even now less pro-German feeling in Greece than in the United States, Holland, or any of the Scandinavian countries. And there is far less anti-Entente propaganda in Greece even now than there is anti-Hellenic propaganda in England, France, and Russia. The whole feeling of the Greek people toward the Entente Powers today is one of sorrow and disillusionment. They had heard so much of this 'war for the defense of little nations' that it has been a very great shock to them to be treated, as they feel, very badly, even cruelly, for no reason and to nobody's profit. And now, when anything else, after all the Greek Government and Greek people have done to help the Entente Powers since the very outbreak of the war, they deeply resent being called pro-German because they have not been willing to see their own country destroyed as Serbia and Rumania have been destroyed.

"As I have tried repeatedly to point out to the Entente representatives, there can only be one certain guarantee of the safety of the allied forces in the Balkans, as far as Greece is concerned—that is mutual confidence. The assumption that every Greek is an enemy and not to be trusted is merely a standing challenge to every hothead to attempt something irreparable—irreparable for Greece as well as for the Entente.

"I have done everything I could to dissipate the mistrust of the powers, I have given every possible assurance and guarantee, and the military measures that have been demanded I myself suggested with a view to tranquilizing the Allies, and myself voluntarily offered to execute. My army, which any soldier knows could never conceivably have constituted a danger to the allied forces in Macedonia, has been virtually put in jail in the Peloponnesus. My people have been disarmed, and are today powerless, even against revolution, and they know from bitter experience that revolution is a possibility so long as the Entente Powers continue to finance the openly declared revolutionary party of Venizelos. There isn't enough food left in Greece to last a fortnight. Not the Belgians themselves under German rule have been rendered more helpless than are we in Greece today.

"Isn't it, therefore, time calmly to look at conditions in Greece as they are, to give over a policy dictated by panic, and to display a little of that high quality of faith which alone is the foundation of friendship?"

TWENTY-THREE YEARS before the old City Hall on Wall Street was abandoned, Carstairs Rye had established the foundation for a quality-reputation that has stood the test of time.

TRIED TO BLOW UP BRITISH CONSULATE

Plotters Arrested in Holland Say They Received 2,000 Florins for Job That Failed.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23.—The Nieuws van den Dag says that a plot against the British Consulate at Groningen, 29 miles northeast of Amsterdam, has been discovered. A box of explosives to which fuses were attached, the paper adds, was found in the hotel where the Consulate is housed. The newspaper reports that five arrests have been made.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 24.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rotterdam says that the persons who were arrested in connection with an alleged plot against the British Consulate at Groningen admitted that they tried several times to blow up the Consulate, for which they received 2,000 florins.

SHIPS TEMPORARILY EXEMPT

Aliens May Hire American Vessels in South to Bring Them North.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—To permit American merchant ships now in South American waters to bring cargoes on their return to the United States, the Federal Shipping Board today exempted them from President Wilson's proclamation forbidding American owners to charter ships to foreigners.

Many American ships in Southern waters, it was explained, would have to return empty unless chartered by foreigners. Most of them sailed on charters providing for only one way. The board's ruling specifies that the ships, if chartered to foreigners, must stay in the Western Hemisphere, thus precluding the possibility of a foreign Government forcing them into its coal-carrying trade.

The President's proclamation gave the board authority to make exception in chartering vessels. Today's order is operative until April 1, when it is expected all vessels that left American ports without return charters will have cleared for home.

40,000 IN KRUPPS STRIKE.

Trouble at Big German Steel Works Constantly Extending, Says Report.

MAASTRICHT, Holland, Feb. 24, (via London.)—The strike in the Krupp factories in Essen is constantly extending, according to Les Nouvelles. The paper says that 40,000 workers are now on strike, due to the lack of food, and that disturbances have occurred at Aix-la-Chapelle from the same cause. The police asked for the intervention of troops, who, it is said, refused to act.

An Amsterdam dispatch, under date of Feb. 21, said that the Amsterdam Telegraaf's frontier correspondent reported that 17,000 workmen in the Krupp works had been on strike for a fortnight. The correspondent said that many of the strikers had been sent to the front.

CALLS UNITED STATES 'NEXT WORST' ENEMY

Speaker Before German Farm Union Welcomes Closing of Our 'Espionage Bureau.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Strong language used at the meeting of the German Agriculturalists' Union provokes criticism in some quarters where, it is feared, it may have a bad effect on neutrals.

Dr. Wildgrube, a newly elected Reichstag Deputy, attacked Mr. Gerard, saying that after he closed his "espionage bureau" the German people "breathed again, freed from the intolerable nightmare of oppression. His stay in Berlin, his intimate relations with responsible men, his hypocritical phrases of friendly relations, while his master, Wilson, always came with shameless or knockdown notes, were painful to German people.

"The summit of this pain was attained when Gerard dared to presume to describe the Chancellor of the German Empire as his friend after he had immediately previously spoken threatening words at Copenhagen.

"Next to England the United States is our worst enemy. During the whole war she has been a tacit but also a loud accomplice of the Entente, for which certainly a treaty document should some day be found. The United States ought not to dare to influence us, either in Berlin or in Vienna or anywhere else, either regarding the speedy ending of the war through unrestricted submarining or regarding our war aims."

ITALIANS REPEL RAIDS.

Airship Drops Ton of Explosives on Austrian Aviation Camp.

ROME, Feb. 23.—Raiding operations are being continued along the Austro-Italian front, the War Office announced today. The statement reads:

Enemy raids attempted against our lines on the Zugna, in the Adige Valley; between Strigne and Spera, in the Sugana Valley, and on the slopes of Monte Cadini, in the Upper Boite Valley, failed owing to our vigilant activity and firm resistance. In the Col di Lana area an enemy detachment by a sudden attack occupied one of our outposts. The detachment was at once counterattacked and driven off in disorder. We took some prisoners.

Last night one of our airships by a clever manoeuvre suddenly reached the enemy aviation ground at Prosecco and dropped a ton of high explosives with visible success. The airship returned safely.

AMERICAN LOST ON A TROOPSHIP

Continued from Page 1.

United States. Later Mr. Haden again married, this time to a woman in the English mission in China, and of this union six children were born. Mrs. Haden is now in Switzerland with her children—Alfred, Eric, Dorothy, Joseph, Ernest, and Allan.

Mr. Haden was last in the United States in 1911. He was engaged in missionary work in Soochow, and was the only male missionary in

SEES IN BERNSTORFF EMISSARY OF PEACE

Frank Harris Says He Had, Aided by Wilson, Won Offer of Parley from England.

U-BOATS BLOCKED PLANS

Believes His Influence with Kaiser Will Now Overcome That of Fighting Hindenburg.

Frank Harris, editor of Pearson's Magazine, in another interview yesterday about Count von Bernstorff, said that the British Ambassador in Washington had assented in principle on Jan. 26 to a peace conference looking toward a settlement which included the return to the status quo ante bellum on the western front, with financial aid from Germany to rehabilitate Belgian industry. Mr. Harris was corroborated by Arthur Little, President of the Pearson Publishing Company. Mr. Harris, whose interview with Count von Bernstorff, giving the late German Ambassador's version of how he prevented war over the Lusitania by an appeal "as man to man" to President Wilson, was published in yesterday's TIMES, was unwilling to give the source of his information, but asserted that it was entirely authoritative.

Mr. Harris believes incidentally that von Bernstorff may win the Kaiser to a new peace offer, overcoming Hindenburg's influence.

Mr. Harris told the story yesterday as follows: "Germany had sent over peace conditions and Count Bernstorff had laid them before the President. The President thought there was room for hope and sounded the British Ambassador. The result of some days' negotiations was that the British Ambassador declared his Government regarded the conditions as affording probably a possible basis for peace. Naturally, President Wilson was delighted with his success, as any great-hearted man would be. He informed Ambassador Bernstorff that he thought the proposals would be entertained. Everything was on the table and finished but the final ratification on Friday, Jan. 26. Count von Bernstorff cabled the information to his Government and was waiting, full of hope.

"On Tuesday, Jan. 30, out of a sky lighted with the promise of peace, came the announcement from Germany of her ruthless U-boat policy.

"What did it mean? No one knows. One can but conjecture why Germany, first made proposals of peace and when, through the good offices of Ambassador Bernstorff and the efforts of President Wilson, her proposals were practically accepted, she broke off negotiations and declared for ruthless combat. No wonder that in the first shock of disappointment Count Bernstorff declared that his official life was at an end. A slap in the face from his own Government was too bad; he would return to his estate near Munich and plant cabbages, as Voltaire said.

"And President Wilson was hardly less disappointed. People have said, indeed, that the disappointment was so keen that the President's patience gave out, and he forthwith broke off relations with Germany and sent Count Bernstorff his papers. This is not true. President Wilson had the German message on Tuesday, Jan. 30. He did not resolve to break off relations till the first of February. He gave the whole matter, I am sure, his most serious, most devout consideration."

"What is the explanation of the German right-about-face?" Mr. Harris was asked. "Can you give any from your knowledge of the personalities?"

"It will only be surmise," said Mr. Harris, "but if you wish it, here it is.

"There are three German factors to be considered. The German Emperor, of course; Hindenburg and Bernstorff.

"The German Emperor proposed peace quite sincerely. He feels, no doubt, what every thinking man must feel, that each and every nation involved in this war is losing more in every month of the war than it can possibly hope to gain; what is the good of the nations bleeding each other to exhaustion? He knew, too, that the only way to get peace quickly was to make the terms as favorable as possible to the Allies. He consequently declared that he would establish the status quo before the war on the south and even help Belgium re-establish her industries; by some financial assistance undo the wrong done her as far as he could.

"On the east he proposed terms which would make for an enduring peace. Of course, a great many questions had to be left in abeyance, but the settlement of these could easily have been intrusted to President Wilson and a peace conference. The main thing, in the opinion of the German Emperor, was to bring about a conference.

"His views were transmitted to Ambassador Bernstorff, who put them before the President as well as they could be put. Meanwhile the German Emperor's proposal had been given to the world and had been answered by the Allies, demanding terms such as even conquerors who had captured Berlin could scarcely expect.

"This was a great shock to Germany; it put an end immediately to all internal dissension; it made the Socialist Party almost as strong for the continuance of the war as the Junker Party; it made Hindenburg really a dictator.

"'If they want to tear our country to pieces,' said the Germans, 'then the only thing to do is to go on with the war and give absolute power to Hindenburg.'

"Hindenburg got the power, and was virtually master, when Bernstorff's hopeful message arrived that the peace proposals of the Emperor were practically accepted and the date of the conference could be fixed.

"Hindenburg, it seems probable to me, felt that the conference would end in nothing; if the Emperor's generous offer had been so misunderstood by the Allies, how would it be possible to settle anything by negotiations? 'England thinks she is going to do all sorts of great things in the Summer. Let her try. When she finds she cannot and that we can hurt England more than England can hurt us, then we shall have an abiding peace.'

"Accordingly, he threw over the negotiations and loosed the U-boats to slaughter.

"That is my reading of the situation," concluded Mr. Harris, "you must take it for what it is worth; but I do not know how else you would explain Count von Bernstorff's despair and President Wilson's disappointment."

"And what will happen now, in your opinion?" he was asked.

"Both President Wilson and von Bernstorff are strong and able men. Von Bernstorff, I am sure, will press his views on the Emperor as soon as they meet and perhaps bring about a renewal of his proposals. In the meantime President Wilson will no doubt do his best to keep us out of the maelstrom. I cannot help feeling a little hopeful."

"Really, you still hope that peace may be brought about soon?"

"I do," replied Mr. Harris, "for this reason. Even to think or talk of peace brings peace nearer. It is human nature. It is impossible to go on fighting in the same spirit when you know that certain proposals have been accepted by the ablest men on both sides. Hindenburg, after all, will have to take his orders from the Emperor, and I think the Emperor, as soon as he knows all the facts, will give orders. In any case peace may come this Summer, and we owe the hope even mainly to President Wilson. Remember every day of the war costs on an average 10,000 lives!"

NO PLOT IN FOOD RIOTS.

Federal Investigators Decide That Rumors Are Without Foundation.

Federal investigators who have been working on the persistent rumors that the agitation against the high food prices was the direct result of an extensive plot by officials and sympathizers of the Central Powers have become satisfied, it was learned yesterday, that the rumors had no basis in fact.

The persons of high and low degree who were alleged to have provided, distributed, and received money with which to originate and engineer food riots and other demonstrations, it now appears, had nothing to do with the alleged plot.

WOMEN BEGIN RELIEF WORK.

Will Raise Funds to Assist the City's Hungry Families.

Prominent women of the city have begun investigations of the food problems of the poor and are to start work immediately to relieve whatever suffering exists.

A meeting is to be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning at the home of Mrs. Frederick Peterson, 535 Park Avenue. Representatives of different charity organizations, city officials, Columbia College professors, and others will be asked to co-operate in the relief work to be planned at the meeting.

The Wicks bill probably will be indorsed and a $50,000 fund for relief may be asked. Twenty stores could be started for that sum, Mrs. Peterson said last night.

Through the suffragists several women whose names have not been made public have agreed to give $15,000 to such a fund.

Adolph Lewisohn has offered to open the ballroom of his house, 9 East Fifty-seventh Street, Monday, March 5, for a large meeting, at which women of Brownsville and of the east side will tell personally their own troubles.

Miss Helen Todd began an investigation of living conditions among the people of Brownsville and the east side a month ago, because women at Mrs. Margaret Sanger's birth control clinic in Brownsville said they would not have children because they could not support them; Miss Todd says she has found suffering from want of food worse than had been described.

LIVERMORE BUYS EMERALD.

Boy Plunger Said to Have Paid $120,000 for a Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Feb. 23.—Jesse L. Livermore, the boy plunger of Wall Street, who is credited with having recently made $2,000,000, half of it since he came to Palm Beach, today bought a fast speed boat, which he calls the submarine catcher.

Yesterday he bought a large emerald set in a platinum ring for a price said to be $120,000.

ORLEANS REPORTED SAFE OFF BORDEAUX

Two Cable Messages Indicate American Freighter Will Dock There Today.

ROCHESTER IS NOT YET DUE

Berlin Politicians Think Submarines Have Orders Not to Attack These Two Vessels.

Philip de Ronde, President of the Oriental Navigation Company at 17 Battery Place, said last night that he had not received any message regarding the safe arrival of the American freighter Orleans at Bordeaux. He admitted having received the following cable dispatch yesterday from Alberto Dodero, Managing Director of the company, who lives in Paris:

"Am leaving Paris tomorrow for Bordeaux with Mr. Frazier, Second Secretary, and an unofficial party to greet the Orleans."

Mr. de Ronde said that in view of the message from the Paris office and a dispatch from the Central News Agency stating that the American freighter Orleans had been sighted inside the safety zone at the mouth of the Gironde, he believed the Orleans would reach Bordeaux today.

The Orleans passed outside Sandy Hook on Feb. 10 with the freighter Rochester. Both were bound for Bordeaux. The Orleans has a cargo of war munitions and is commanded by Captain Allan Tucker. The two freighters and the Dochra, which sailed on Feb. 4 for Genoa, were the first American steamships to leave New York for European ports after the German note was published on Jan. 31.

Officials of the Kerr Steamship Company, which operates the Rochester, said yesterday that she could not make more than ten knots and they did not expect to hear of her reaching Bordeaux for another three days. The Orleans was a faster vessel, it was said, and had the reputation of being able to make thirteen knots if she had the coal.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—It is quite possible that the American steamers Rochester and Orleans may escape German submarines on their way through the barred zone from New York to Bordeaux, says the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph Company Amsterdam dispatch, but America should not rely upon their doing so.

In Berlin political circles, the Exchange's correspondent adds, it is believed the submarine commanders have been definitely instructed not to sink these American ships.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 23.—The people of this city are manifesting the greatest interest in the welfare of the American freighters Rochester and Orleans and are hoping that they will be able to run the blockade successfully. While news of the vessels is awaited, preparations are being made for a hearty welcome to the crews if they succeed in reaching Bordeaux safely.

TWICE ELUDED A SUBMARINE.

British Steamer at Philadelphia Trained Gun on U-Boat.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The British steamer Tynemede, one of the four vessels which arrived here today after having passed through the European war zone, encountered a submarine when one day out from Swansea, England, according to Captain Griffith, master of the ship. Several attempts were made to sink the submarine, but each time it submerged before the 3-inch gun mounted on the stern of the Tynemede could be got in position to fire.

"We left Swansea on Feb. 1 in ballast," said Captain Griffith. "On Feb. 2 a submarine was sighted about 400 yards away on the port side. The 13-pound gun which the Tynemede carries on her stern was trained on the U-boat, but the submarine submerged before a shot could be fired. We kept on moving at full speed in an effort to escape, but the submarine soon appeared again, this time on the starboard side. The gun was again trained on it, and the submarine commenced taking a zig-zag course, apparently attempting to get in position to fire a torpedo. About the time we were prepared to shoot the submarine apparently decided the risk was too great and again submerged. We did not see it again."

The remainder of the voyage, Captain Griffith said, was uneventful.

Newspapers Barred from Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 23.—More American publications unfriendly to Great Britain and the Allies have been prohibited entry into Canada. They are The New World, New York; The Jewish Morning Journal, New York; Oregon Deutsch Zeitung, Portland, Ore.; Raivaaja, Finnish daily newspaper at Fitchburg, Mass.; Bull, New York; Atlantis, a Greek daily of New York; Dziennik Ludowy, Chicago; Free Press Herald, Minneapolis, and Christlicher Bundesbote, Berne, Ind.

RUSH CARS WEST FOR FOOD SUPPLY

Continued from Page 1.

spectors stationed at Buffalo reported by telegraph today that the situation there was in every way hopeful. They said that more than 600 cars had moved from Buffalo westward in two days, and the manifest purpose of the railroads was to keep up the flow of empty cars to the West, so that the inspectors might as well be called home.

The Baltimore & Ohio informed the commission of the delivery of ninety empty cars in three days to Western roads. From Feb. 11 to Feb. 20, the B. & O. said, it had sent 162 empty cars to Chicago and the West to be loaded with flour for the East. From the Baltimore district daily twenty-five empty cars were being collected and moved to Chicago for flour traffic. In addition, it was reported that the B. & O. had, on Feb. 19, sent 100 empty cars west for the Soo Lines and fifty on Feb. 20 for the Chicago & Great Western.

The Pennsylvania Railroad reported that it had sent fifty empty box cars west for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and fifty Michigan Central empty cars had been moved out for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road. The Erie road reported sending twenty-nine empty cars to Chicago for distribution there among Western lines and twenty-one more had been collected to send tonight. The Erie also said a second train of fifty empty cars was being made up to send to Chicago on Sunday or Monday.

The Interstate Commerce Commission in the last twenty-four hours has worked industriously to prevent shortage of food supplies. Railroad managers have been ordered to get food cars out of their sidings whenever they found them and send them on the way to consumers. Orders have been issued that all grain cars must be unloaded into elevators. This order applies even if the grain is for export.

Inspectors of the commission are making regular reports of the congestion on Eastern and seaboard sidings. There are many cars on sidings loaded with war supplies shipped from the West more than a year ago. Inspectors have found cars that have been at seaboard terminals sixteen months waiting for ships to carry their loads. Officials of the Commerce Commission said today that they strongly suspected that there had been a secret discrimination in the railroad shipment of munitions and the forwarding on vessels. Evidence of this is accumulating, it was said, and was likely to have its influence on the situation before this present disorganization of the traffic systems of the country was entirely overcome.

Plans for putting American vessels in the coast to coast trade in order to release their cars were proposed to President Wilson today by Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board. Amendments to the Shipping bill which Congress is expected to pass before it adjourns will make available a large amount of tonnage which the Shipping Board can buy or charter for service through the Panama Canal.

An amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $400,000 for an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of the present high cost of food was offered in the House tonight by Representative William P. Borland of Missouri, a Democratic member of the Appropriations Committee. Debate and a vote on the amendment, which carries out the wishes of the Administration for a food inquiry, were postponed until tomorrow. Representative J. Hampton Moore, a Pennsylvania Republican, told the House that food from America was now being sold more cheaply in European cities than in New York, Philadelphia, and other American cities.

PRICES SOAR IN CHICAGO.

Potatoes Sell for $1.05 a Peck and Cabbages Bring 15 Cents a Pound.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The price of foodstuffs in this city went up again today. Many retailers were asking $1.05 a peck for potatoes, and cabbage which sold yesterday at from 13 to 15 cents a pound was held at 15 to 17 cents today. The Chicago Milk Producers' Association, with a membership of 12,500 in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, decided last night to increase the wholesale Summer price of milk from $1.55 to $2.12 a hundred pounds, and distributers today predicted that the price to consumers, beginning April 1, would be 12 or 13 cents a quart. This would mean an increase of 3 cents a quart over the Summer prices of last year.

Members of the car shortage committee of the Chicago Board of Trade conferred again today over the problem of obtaining sufficient cars to move eastward the accumulation of freight, especially grain, at warehouses in this city and Kansas City.

A plan to relieve the freight car shortage by cutting off all, or nearly all, passenger travel between Chicago and New York, was suggested to President Joseph P. Griffin of the Board of Trade by Fred W. Upham, former Assistant Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, and head of the largest coal company in Chicago. Mr. Griffin later said he had not decided to suggest this to the Railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Hinton G. Clabaugh of the Department of Justice was instructed to look into the local grain situation in connection with the Government's investigation of food prices.

MINNEAPOLIS SENDS FLOUR.

Two Trainloads Leave for the East, with More to Follow Daily.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—Consigned to New York and Pittsburgh, with right of way over all other freight, two trainloads of flour left here today as the first of a series of shipments ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Two more trains would go out tomorrow and two more on Sunday, railroad officials said. Two special trainloads of corn, oats, flour mill and linseed oil mill byproducts for Boston and other New England points were being made up in the yards today for clearance tonight or early tomorrow morning.

Today's shipments of flour comprised 7,628,055 pounds. Each trainload consisted of fifty-three cars and each was drawn by two locomotives.

RAILROADS DENY BLAME.

Erie and Lehigh Presidents Deplore Food Agitation.

Exchanges of telegrams between two railroad Presidents and representatives of business men in Milwaukee brought out yesterday further assertions in behalf of the roads that they were not to blame for any failure in the movement of foodstuffs from West to East, but that the inability of shippers and receivers to take care of shipments was responsible.

Charles A. Krause, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, opened the issue with E. B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, by telegraphing approval of the recent message sent by President Griffin of the Chicago Board of Trade to the Interstate Commerce Commission and railroad officials to the effect that lack of cars in Chicago was preventing the shipment of wheat.

Mr. Thomas replied to Mr. Krause, and F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, made public several telegrams which he sent to Mr. Griffin, and telegrams exchanged between himself and F. W. Upham, President of the Consumers Company of Chicago.

The following telegram was received by Mr. Thomas from Mr. Krause:

On behalf of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and the people of Milwaukee urgent appeal is made to the Eastern railroads to take immediate steps to relieve a condition amounting almost to positive famine in some sections of the East by permitting the movement only of those commodities necessary to sustain human and animal life. Copy of the appeal of President Griffin of the Chicago Board of Trade received here and its purport heartily indorsed. Eastern buyers clamoring for supplies needed to prevent actual suffering and starvation and representing situation as threatening serious results unless carriers make good assurances of relief.

President Thomas sent this reply to Mr. Griffin:

Gravity of situation to which you refer is greatly exaggerated. We have this morning in store here and in transit on our line over 1,300 carloads of flour, which consignees are unable to take away as rapidly as we deliver. Whatever difficulties there may be in movements are entirely west of our line. We are absolutely open and ready to take any freight that may be delivered to us other than export, for which we must insist that ship space be guaranteed to us before delivery. We are doing and shall continue to do everything in our power to relieve the situation. Less agitation, less regulation and more co-operation would do much to restore normal conditions.

The first of two telegrams sent by Mr. Underwood to Mr. Griffin follows:

The plans you suggest have been in effect on the Erie for some days. It is impossible and unwise to move additional grain from Chicago until the accumulation along the line and being held back for connections and shipping is distributed. To secure the distribution of this grain is having our earnest effort. There is no discrimination. A car of grain is given exactly the same movement as a car of perishable freight. Coal westbound is given preference. There is no danger of either riot or anarchy if men like you and irresponsible newspapers will stop talking about it. When definite sending stirring telegrams the Erie Railroad is doing work and will continue to do so, and nothing that can be said can stimulate us to any greater effort than is now being put forth.

In his second telegram Mr. Underwood said:

Your telegrams serve no purpose, and, in my opinion, demand no definite answer. The reason the Erie Railroad does not take grain out of Chicago is it has no place to put it. Whenever definite shipping directions are given and verified at this end, it can take grain. The lines between Chicago and New York are interested in keeping clear and ready to dispatch business. It is not piling up blocks here with grain for which there is neither storage, shipping directions nor ships to carry it.

To The Public Ledger of Philadelphia, whose editor made inquiry about the situation, Mr. Underwood wired:

President Griffin is evidently laboring under some excitement. Everything is being done that can be done and his broadcast messages serve no good beyond exploiting himself. No right-thinking people are paying much attention to the melodramatic telegrams that are being sent by unthinking and unknown people. The sole beneficiaries are the telegraph companies.

Mr. Underwood said last night that no coal had been seized from Erie cars at Binghamton, as reported, and that there was no necessity for any one anywhere along the Erie system to do such a thing, as the Erie would gladly furnish coal to any one who wanted it, and that it had been furnishing coal for some time to various industries on the Erie lines.

CITY SEEKS POWER TO DEAL IN FOOD

Continued from Page 1.

today made the following report to the Mayor:

First.—They have again started the preparation of circulars similar to those distributed through the public schools two years ago. The first circular of the new series will have to do with rice, and will be distributed in the schools on next Monday morning. It will give a number of recipes for the use of rice, which, as our people do not seem to know, is one of the most nourishing articles of food produced, and which, if properly cooked and used with other articles, is as palatable as it is nourishing.

Standard grade head rice can be bought in New York City today at from 5 to 6 cents a pound. In no case should a purchaser pay more than 6 cents a pound for it.

By arrangement with President Willcox of the Board of Education, a copy of our circular will be put into the hands of every child in every public school on next Monday with a request that it be taken home. If the suggestions we make be followed, it ought to produce immediately an increased consumption of rice. This should cause a decrease in the consumption of other articles of food that are now so high. It may at the same time have the effect that our circulars of two years ago in connection with fish had, namely, so to increase the consumption as to put up the retail price. To guard against this our committee has purchased a large quantity of rice, which it proposes to hold and if, as a result of our educational campaign, there is a tendency to put up the price of rice to the consumer, we will put our rice on the market at the price for which rice is selling now. This ought to insure the continuation of the present retail price from 5 to 6 cents a pounds. We do not intend by this to go into competition with dealers in rice. We intend simply to safeguard against a possible contingency and to insure that the people of this city may continue to obtain at a reasonable price this very staple article of food, the use of which we highly recommend.

Obtain Carload of Fish.

Second—We have engaged on the Pacific Coast a carload of fish—Columbia River smelts—which leaves Tacoma tonight, and will be here next Wednesday or Thursday. Between now and the arrival of this fish a plan of marketing it that we believe will be fair to one and all will be determined upon. We will watch the distribution of this fish, its cost to the consumers, &c. If the experiment is a success, we will arrange to continue the shipments and increase the quantity.

Third—We contemplate issuing other circulars similar to the one on rice.

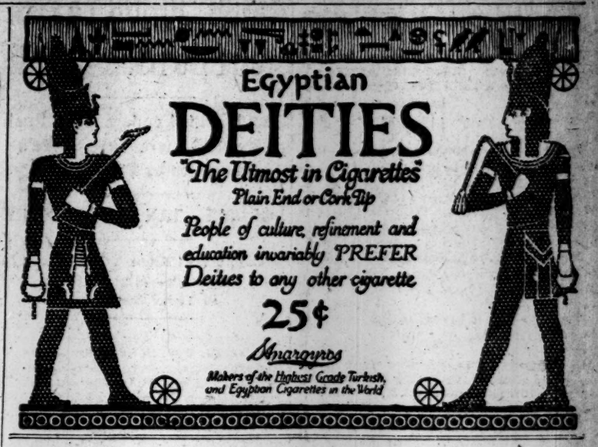
Fourth—Other articles of food and the supply in other localities are being investigated; but it is exceedingly difficult to do this as private citizens without any power or authority. We find many of our citizens today deeply concerned over the high cost of supply, without any department, centralized department to which to go and lodge their complaints, find out what the trouble is, or any man or group of men charged with the responsibility for constantly looking after the question of New York City's food supply.

No Power to Act.

For example, this morning Mayor Mitchel received a number of telegrams from different parts of the United States, from Texas, Louisiana, California, Oregon, and other places, asking if it were true that we were short of food supplies here and making suggestions of one kind or another. There is no department to which these telegrams could be referred. The people sending them knew of no one except the Mayor to whom to send them. There is no one in official position to follow up the suggestions made from these different communities. The only thing the Mayor could do, the only place he could send the telegrams, was to a citizens' committee of men who were volunteering their services and working without any authority. In short, we are absolutely unequipped and powerless as a community in the all-important matter of combining and developing outside markets. This is simply another instance showing the necessity of a centralized Market Bureau in the City of New York.

Two years ago Mayor Mitchel had a bill introduced into the legislature authorizing the establishment of such a centralized Market Department in this city. A year ago he did the same thing. Both bills were defeated at Albany. Another bill was introduced a week ago. It is now before the Legislature. It seems to me that there is no greater necessity in connection with this entire food problem than that every citizen in this city arouses himself and herself sufficiently to take a personal interest in this matter and do all he or she can to have this legislation speedily enacted into law. I call attention to the MISCELLANEOUS telegrams that are being sent by unthinking and unknown people. The sole beneficiaries are the telegraph companies.

Mr. Underwood said last night that no coal had been seized from Erie cars at Binghamton, as reported, and that there was no necessity for any one anywhere along the Erie system to do such a thing, as the Erie would gladly furnish coal to any one who wanted it, and that it had been furnishing coal for some time to various industries on the Erie lines.



there is not food enough here then the city officials should do what England and Germany have done. They should have supplies passed around equally. If there is enough food, the question is: What can be done to control prices?

"If an earthquake should happen, you would not hesitate a moment, Mr. Mayor, to go to the Governor or to telephone to the President at Washington if a telephone could be used, or to go to General Wood at Governors Island and demand army stores. Of course, that would be an emergency, but this is an emergency also, though, of course, it is not as spectacular an emergency as an earthquake would cause. But the fact remains that you have got to take energetic steps. Let us have an end of this cheap peanut politics.

"We have come to you as the fighting Mayor of New York and we have confidence in you. We ask you to act in this emergency. We ask you to act as our civic father. Young though you be, Mr. Mayor, we look upon you as our civic father and ask you to help us."

Miss Ganz made an address in which she said that the present was no time for party politics.

"We are all of a common people," she said, "and we would lay down our lives for this country. The people are suffering and ask you to do what you can for them. What you should do is get after the people who have been cornering the food supply."

Ask Legislature for Power.

After the discussion Controller Prendergast offered a resolution urging the immediate passage by the Legislature of the Wicks bill, but this provoked lengthy discussion, which was suspended when Borough President Mathewson moved that the Corporation Counsel be instructed to prepare and report to the board as soon as possible the draft of a bill authorizing the city to spend money for the purchase and sale at cost of food in any emergency the Mayor to determine when an emergency existed. No sum to be expended was fixed. Controller Prendergast said that he had intended to introduce such a resolution later, and the Borough President's motion was passed unanimously.

During the discussion persons in the committee room frequently interjected remarks, several shouting, "We don't want charity."

The disorders of yesterday on the east side resembled those of Thursday and, while not as extensive, were still violent in many places. Persons who attempted to buy potatoes, onions, or poultry were forcibly prevented. Many persons were arrested and heavy fines imposed, but apparently they did not check outbreaks. Threats of prison sentences were of no effect.

How well the women succeeded in paralyzing the market for potatoes, onions, and poultry was illustrated by the fact that 1,287,000 pounds of potatoes arrived during the day at the downtown wholesale markets of the city and only a few of them were sold. About 1,000,000 pounds of onions arrived in the same market, and not one sale was recorded. Poultry market reports were that thirty carloads of fowl had been left unsold from Thursday, that ten carloads arriving yesterday were unsold, and that distributing agents were threatening to return poultry bought earlier in the week. The explanation given everywhere was that retailers would not buy because they could not sell to consumers.

It was announced that two big open-air mass meetings would be held this afternoon—in Madison and Union Squares—as a demonstration against the high price of food.

THE POOREST NOW LIVE ON BREAD AND TEA DIET

Families with Less than $10 a Week Have a Hard Time Buying Anything at All to Eat.

What real suffering exists on the city's east side in the present period of high food prices and resultant agitation is gripping hardest those who had barely enough to buy sufficient food before the rise set in—those who are always on the poverty line. This was found to be true after investigation by a TIMES reporter yesterday, and the conclusions were verified by agents of charitable organizations.

Among those persons who have no regular income of at least $10 a week, or who are dependent upon the charity of neighbors or organizations, bread and tea are the only meals known. Vegetables and cereals, with meat at intervals of days, vary this daily fare of bread and tea only occasionally. Some poor families in the lower east side have had herrings occasionally, but the price of fish of that kind has doubled in the last few months, and some families which formerly could afford them cannot do so now.

There are six children in the family of Gustav Neubert of 527 West Fifty-second Street, and they have had nothing to eat but bread and tea for so many weeks that Mrs. Neubert says she cannot remember just how long. The father is a longshoreman. When illness does not prevent him from working he is able to make $10 or $12 a week. Even then the family has a hard time to keep above the level of complete destitution. With this sum cut in two the family subsists on bread and tea.

Economize on Clothes First.

Occasionally neighbors bring in soup or meat for the children, but that is not often, for no one in the tenement has much money to pay the high prices. Of the six children, the oldest is 10 years and the youngest 9 months. All but the youngest show the pinch of hunger, and all were crying for their meagre meal of bread and tea when a TIMES reporter visited the flat yesterday. Their clothing is almost in rags, and two of them have no shoes, because, as the mother says, "Our stomachs is first." The rent of $12.50 has not been paid for two months and the landlord has threatened to dispossess the family.

Similar conditions were found among the other families in the tenement. James Syvarath, who lives on the same floor, works more regularly as a teamster and laborer, but his weekly wages rarely exceed $10, and many weeks they are much less than that. Their regular fare of bread and tea is varied every few days with vegetables. They have meat once every two or three weeks. For breakfast yesterday the family had bread and tea; for dinner they had nothing; for supper the father and mother and the two children at home had four small potatoes, bought for 5 cents and one turnip, also bought for a nickel. That was the first time in three days that a regular meal of bread and tea had been varied. The dealer from whom Mrs. Syvarath bought the vegetables asserted that he had made little profit on them, and that "somebody else must be getting it."

Other women interviewed in tenements on the east side and on the streets had the same story of that endless fare of tea and bread for breakfast, dinner and supper. But the pinch is telling more on the dress of the poor than on their faces and bodies, because, as Mrs. Neubert said, "the stomach is first." Forced to cramp and save on their food, the poor families had pared first on their other expenses, particularly on clothing and fuel. Cutting of the food supply is last, but they are down to that now, the wives say.

In going about the east side a TIMES reporter stopped at Public School 34, at Broome and Sheriff Streets, and at other schoolhouses to learn whether hunger was sending children to school with wan faces and half-nourished bodies. Teachers said they had noticed little difference in the physical appearance of the children, but they had noticed that clothing, and especially shoes, were more unkept and ragged than in other Winters.

Both Mrs. Neubert and Mrs. Syvarath told of lack of fuel and bed clothes and of lack of money to replace worn out blankets and comforts.

Charity Funds Are Taxed.

"It takes all we can scrape together to get what little food our pennies will buy and we have nothing left," said Mrs. Syvarath. "Many, many nights during the cold spell we rolled into bed with all our clothes on, plied everything we had on us, and still were cold. And with all our saving we haven't enough to eat. It wasn't this way a few years ago. Yesterday the grocer offered me a tiny onion for a nickel. Two years ago I could get a bagfull for 5 cents."

BLAME FOOD SPECULATORS.

Baltimore Merchants Say Supplies Are Held In Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Dealers in the retail markets said today that speculators in foodstuffs were packing their supplies in cars and moving the cars about from city to city, refusing to unload until they could get an exorbitant price for them. Baltimore, they said, was being ignored by food dealers, who knew that they can obtain far higher prices in the North.

Arthur W. Thompson, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, told a committee of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon that he was at a loss to understand why there should be talk of food shortage.

"If there were such a thing," he said, "the B. & O. would cease hauling passengers and bring food to Baltimore. We rushed 200 cars of flour to Baltimore, and it is still standing unloaded on the tracks. We are told there is no flour shortage in Baltimore. As to coal—there are 185 cars of bituminous coal in our yards today for wagon delivery. There is about 9,000 tons, and anywhere cannot say that there is a shortage of soft coal with this supply at once available."

Co-operation in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Housewives of this city, tiring, they say, of protests in the abstract against soaring food prices and ineffectual remonstrances with dealers, today announced they had determined on a co-operative store. The Keystone Co-operative Company has been formed and is to open a store in the heart of the city where the general public may buy food at wholesale prices plus the bare running expenses and a small percentage to the stockholders.

Boston Women to Protest.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—An organized protest against the rising prices of food was begun today by women representing many civic associations. A delegation from the West End Mothers' League visited the City Hall and asked for the free use of Faneuil Hall for a mass meeting tomorrow night. Acting Mayor James J. Storrow was not in, but the delegation was told by the Superintendent of Public Buildings that the request would be granted.

Asks Terms for Yolo Rice.

WOODLAND, Cal., Feb. 23.—The Yolo County Board of Trade received a telegram tonight from George W. Perkins in New York, acting for Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Commission, asking terms for immediate shipment of 15,000,000 pounds of Yolo rice to New York. The telegram was in response to a message from the Board of Trade calling attention to the fact that a large quantity of California rice was available.

FINDS NO WIDE SUFFERING YET

Continued from page 1.

ipal lodging house; third, the increasing number of applications for hospital care in the city's institutions and in the private hospitals.

"None of these factors indicates a serious economic condition today. On the contrary, they point to a better condition than the city has experienced. Fewer children have been committed during the past five months than in any other previous five months for some years. The census of the municipal lodging house is lower than it has been in many years. There are fewer public patients in private hospitals and in the hospitals of the department than we have been obliged to treat for some years past.

"However, there has been a very slight increase in the number of applications for commitment of children from the sections of the city which were included in our survey and from which you have had complaints of starvation. I should say, however, that in lower Manhattan the number of commitments of children to institutions is lower than for the corresponding months of 1916.

"Among the various barometers of prosperity which are available are the savings banks, the loan associations, the insurance companies, and the private charitable organizations.

"The records of the savings banks patronized by the people of those sections of the city from which the cry of destitution has been loudest seem to indicate that, in spite of the rising cost of living, there is more money available for savings today than a year ago. The savings deposits in the Bowery Savings Bank, at 128 Bowery, were $3,910,000 in January, 1917, against $3,540,000 in January, 1916. In the Bank for Savings, at 280 Fourth Avenue, the deposits were $2,055,086 in January, 1917, as against $2,813,366 in January, 1916. In the Dry Dock Savings Institute, at 341 Bowery, the deposits in January, 1917, were $2,317,894, as against $1,809,500 in January, 1916.

"The records of the life insurance companies, particularly the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, patronized largely by people of small means, show that more people are buying insurance today than a year ago.

"The records of the Provident Loan Association show that fewer people are borrowing small amounts on personal property than a year ago.

"The records of the large private relief societies show no increase in the number of persons seeking help, as compared with a year ago.

"It is hardly necessary to call your attention to the pressure and haste with which this survey has been made. Notwithstanding this, however, it has been made with considerable care, and I believe that the indications are significant."

The report concluded with an expression of appreciation for the faithful work done in the investigation by the department's field staff, Deputy Commissioner Doherty, and Director Wilson. Commissioner Kingsbury added that he would submit a "more complete and trustworthy report" later.

SWANN FINDS NO SHORTAGE.

But Prosecutor Hears Speculators Are Hoarding Potatoes.

District Attorney Swann started an inquiry into the food situation yesterday and spent the day examining produce dealers. Frank G. Henry, superintendent of the Mercantile Exchange, was also heard. Assistant District Attorney Markewich went to Riverhead, L. I., an important potato centre, and to the local railroad freight yards to discover the number of carloads of potatoes and other commodities awaiting disposal.

"I am satisfied that the cry of a shortage of potatoes is somewhat exaggerated," Mr. Swann said. "I learned from an authoritative source that one dealer in the city had 110 carloads of potatoes waiting to be unloaded last Wednesday. When this dealer heard of the food riot at City Hall he diverted his consignment up-State to await higher prices."

One of the leading produce dealers told the District Attorney that the Long Island farmers, who, he said, were members of a combination, were responsible, to a degree, for the prohibitive price of potatoes. He declared that they had hoarded a large part of their crop which they were determined to keep until potatoes were bringing $3 or $3.25 a bushel in the city.

This statement was borne out by Mr. Markewich, who reported last night that he had counted 100 carloads of potatoes on a siding at Riverhead. Oil stoves had been installed in each car, he said, to keep the contents from freezing. Mr. Markewich said he had interviewed a number of men in Riverhead who admitted that the farmers were holding out for higher prices.

All the witnesses told Mr. Swann that the scarcity of onions, cabbage, carrots, and cauliflower was real and not fancied. The District Attorney saw a number of letters and telegrams from Southern farmers, saying that the frosts had destroyed their crops.

"Mr. Henry of the Mercantile Exchange corroborated much of the testimony," Mr. Swann said. "He told me a fact concerning butter which I think significant. He said there was 1,000,000 pounds more butter in storage now than a year ago."

"SEIZE FOOD," SAYS COLBY.

Jersey Investigator Would Cut Cost of Living by Drastic Action.

Everett Colby, head of the commission appointed by Governor Edge of New Jersey to investigate the high cost of living, speaking for himself, declared yesterday that the State should acquire the foodstuffs at a fair valuation by applying the public right of eminent domain. "I do not know how much good another investigation will do," said Mr. Colby. "It seems to me that the whole subject has been investigated to death, and that the time has come for vigorous and definite action. Personally, I believe there is plenty of food for every one, in spite of foreign shipments, but it is being held for speculation. That being so, there will be but one course open: to have the State condemn food in time of peace as it does in time of war.

"The way to reduce the cost of living is to reduce it, and I believe it can be done without confiscating property or doing any one an injustice. Surely the present conditions cannot and should not be tolerated."

The commission will begin its hearings next Monday at Trenton.

LABOR WANTS ACTION BY CITY

Central Federated Union Indorses Plans for Food Relief.

The Central Federated Union, at a meeting last night in the Labor Temple in East Eighty-fourth Street, indorsed the action of the Board of Estimate in seeking an amendment to the City Charter to enable the municipality in every possible way to reduce the price of food. A resolution was sent to the State Legislature urging immediate passage of the proposed Charter amendment when received from the Corporation Counsel, who has been instructed to prepare it.

Another resolution, adopted unanimously by the Federated Union, asked Congressional support of President Wilson's request for an appropriation of $400,000 to conduct a national investigation of the food situation and cost. A third resolution adopted requests the State Legislature to enact the McVickers bill for the establishment of trminal markets.

Some of the speakers suggested that conditions were so pressing upon the poor that the city should do something at once to relieve the need. As the city has at times appropriated large amounts of money for the entertainment of distinguished visitors, it was argued it had equal authority for appropriating money to cope with the food embargo. As a means for meeting future local food needs it was suggested that the municipality arrange for "farming" all available land within the boundaries of the greater city.

WILSON MAY DECIDE TO PUT ARMS ON SHIPS

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Attractive Spring Skirts

New barrel effect and deep side-plaited models of navy wool poplin. Illustrated.

At $6.95, panel front, side or box-plaited, button-trimmed skirts; navy or black.

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Up to $18.75—practical, serviceable skirts, well tailored and reasonably priced.

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Clear your skin
Make your face a business asset

That skin-trouble may be more than a source of suffering and embarrassment—it may be holding you back in the business world, keeping you out of a better job for which a good appearance is required. Why "take a chance" when

Resinol

Ointment is so good for skin affections, and so simple and economical to use? It has such a record of success that you need not hesitate to try it, even though you have used other treatments with little or no success.

Resinol Ointment is sold by druggists everywhere.

The Marketing of Farm Products

By L. D. H. Weld
of Yale University.

With the prices of food stuffs soaring, riots on the East Side, and legislators doing their best to remedy matters, it would be well to know the truth about the marketing process. This can be found in the present volume, the first to give an impartial statement—based upon the author's thorough investigations—of the underlying principles of marketing as applied to agricultural products.

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RAISE LIQUOR TAXES, CUT DOWN SALOONS

Republican Leaders Will Push New Bill Increasing State's Revenues by $1,500,000.

VOLUME TAX HITS HERE

Measure Will Close 3,000 Places in the State—Higher Rates in Three Boroughs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Senator James A. Emerson, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, introduced today a bill which will drastically amend the Raines liquor law. Under the provisions of Senator Emerson's measure the number of saloons in the State will be reduced by more than 3,000, while at the same time the revenues from the liquor traffic will be increased about $1,500,000.

The cost of liquor tax certificates in the Boroughs of the Bronx and Queens will be raised by the new bill to a maximum of $1,200, while liquor dealers in Richmond will be forced ultimately to pay $1,000. In Manhattan and Kings no increase in general taxes is made, but the liquor traffic there will be liable to a volume tax of 5 per cent. imposed in cases where the gross receipts amount to more than fifteen times the liquor tax certificate, or $22,500 a year.

The bill provides that after Oct. 1 next, in towns and cities having less than 55,000 inhabitants, the number of liquor licenses held shall not exceed one for every 500 residents. This includes every place where liquor is sold except social clubs holding a liquor license, which must have been organized before the present date. The law at present allows one liquor license to every 750 persons, but when it was passed, in 1910, the existing saloons were not included in its provisions.

At present there are 2,763 saloons in towns and cities having a population under 55,000 or an average of 1 to 313 inhabitants. For cities of the first-class the ratio of 1 to 500 is not made applicable. In Manhattan, for example, there is one liquor license to 510 persons. The ratio is less in Kings.

The bill provides that in all communities with populations ranging from 7,500 to 50,000 the license fee shall be increased from $636 maximum to $900; with populations from 2,500 to 7,500 from $575 to $700; with populations between 1,000 and 2,500, from $375 to $800, and in all smaller places from $187.50 to $350.

The procedure which the increase in taxation on the liquor traffic will follow in the boroughs of Queens, the Bronx, and Richmond, as outlined in the bill is: In the first two boroughs, for the year beginning Oct. 1 next an excise tax will be levied greater by one-third than the tax paid under the law as it exists; but in no case will the tax be less than $850. There will be added to the tax for the year beginning Oct. 1 next, and for each year thereafter, the sum of $100, until the annual tax equals $1,200. But there will be added to the increase of tax for the last year any portion of the sum of $100 required to make the tax equal to $1,200.

In the Borough of Richmond, for the year beginning Oct. 1 next, an excise tax greater by one-third than the present tax will be levied. The provisions are the same as for Queens and the Bronx, except that the tax shall eventually equal $1,000 instead of $1,200. There is also an increase in the wine dealers' tax of one-third, but not less than $250 in the Boroughs of Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx. The ultimate tax in Queens and the Bronx is to be $800; in Richmond $600.

A provision in the bill prohibits the extension of the liquor traffic in residential districts of a city or in the neighborhood of an educational or charitable institution. Under its terms, the Common Council, or similar governing body of the municipality, together with the Board of Estimate, may set apart certain portions of the city, not exceeding, in the aggregate, one-half the territory of the city, within which no new licenses shall be granted.

The bill, it is said by Republican leaders, will be pushed through the Legislature.

LIQUOR MEN FOR 'BONE DRY.'

See in Latest Legislation Complications for Prohibitionists.

The New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association yesterday indorsed the Reed amendment, better known as the "Bone-dry" amendment, to the Post Office Appropriation bill, through a statement issued by Arthur L. Strasser, its counsel.

"The amendment," he said, "will serve a very useful purpose in defining the real issue involved in the prohibition question. Prohibition is not an issue between the trade on the one hand and the prohibitionists on the other; the issue really lies between the 80 per cent. of the people of this country who drink and the small minority of prohibitionists. Just so long as a voter in a so-called 'dry' State could vote 'dry' and contiuue to drink as he pleased, the voter as a consumer had no real interest in the prohibition question.

"The dilemma presented to the prohibition forces by 'bone-dry' legislation is one which they will not relish. If 'bone-dry' legislation is enforced, the people of the States will demand the repeal of State-wide prohibition laws. If it is not enforced, the insincerity of those who wish statutory prohibition, but not real prohibition, will be made patent to every one."

Gov. Capper Signs "Bone-Dry" Bill.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 23.—The State "bone-dry" law was signed today by Governor Capper before the Legislature and immediately became effective. It is considered one of the most drastic prohibition measures ever enacted into law in any State. The legislators greeted the signature by singing "How Dry I Am."

BAVARIANS FAVOR MAIN-DANUBE CANAL

Bill in the Diet Would Open Communication From Germany to the Black Sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 23, (via London.)—The Bavarian Diet yesterday unanimously passed a bill providing for canal construction to connect the Main and the Danube and thus secure uninterrupted navigation between Germany and the Black Sea. The work, it is estimated, will cost 650,000,000 marks and will be finished within six to eight years. The canal will be thirty-eight meters wide, three and a half meters deep, and able to accommodate ships of 1,200 tons. A yearly traffic of 5,000,000 tons, increasing gradually to 10,000,000, will assure the financial soundness of the scheme. In yesterday's session the military, political, and economic advantages of the canal were emphasized, which made it desirable to begin work immediately. The empire will be asked to contribute toward the cost, since the whole of Germany will profit by it. It was pointed out that it would have been an enormous relief for the railways had there been such a canal during the war.

A Liberal member, Professor Günther, said:

"Little did the English dream that by this war they would weld together the Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Bulgarians, and Turks in one block, standing for the freedom of the Danube, Berlin-Bagdad has become a doctrine with us, but I say Bagdad-Antwerp."

Günther, while not favoring unconditional annexation of Belgium, asserted that it was absolutely out of the question that Germany should ever relinquish the Scheldt port to the madness of King Albert's Ministers.

J. R. ROOSEVELT ARRESTED.

Put Under $50,000 Bond to Stay in Florida Pending Divorce Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 23.—James R. Roosevelt, wealthy resident of New York City, cousin of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, was arrested and placed under a $50,000 bond here today on a writ of ne exit issued by the Circuit Court of Deland, Volusia County, Florida, restraining him from leaving this State pending a settlement of a divorce suit. His wife is a Winter resident at Daytona.

Roosevelt was living under the assumed name of Sims in Riverside, a fashionable residential section of the city. When arrested he was accompanied by a female companion, who disappeared after the arrest.

It is alleged by the authorities that Roosevelt was contemplating leaving the city tomorrow. An examination of his baggage seemed to bear out this theory, as his trunks were packed, as were those of his companion.

James R. Roosevelt was married on June 14, 1900, when he was a senior at Harvard University. His wife was known as "Dudick Sadie." In 1911 it was reported that he was living in Daytona under the name of M. S. King.

Roosevelt, who is a grandson of the late William Astor, received an income of $15,000 a year at the time he was married. A year later he received $500,000 in real estate as his share of his father's estate; then his mother, who was Miss Helen Astor, left him $750,000, which he received when he reached the age of 30, ten years after his marriage. His family made every effort to separate him from his wife, and eventually a separation agreement was reached whereby she received $10,000 a year.

While living here Roosevelt and his wife made their home at 348 Riverside Drive.

MANY HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Two Trolleys Collide in the Bronx and a Third Runs Into Wreckage.

Many passengers were injured last night when a westbound surface car on the Westchester Avenue line in the Bronx collided with a car going south along the Southern Boulevard. While the crews were helping the injured another northbound car on the Boulevard crashed into the wreckage. Five of the passengers were taken to Lincoln Hospital. The others injured escaped with slight cuts and bruises. All will recover.

The police estimated that there were from twenty to twenty-five passengers on each of the cars. Four ambulances were summoned and, as a precautionary measure, an alarm of fire was sent in. Traffic was blocked for more than an hour. The cars were put out of commission and all the windows were shattered. The injured taken to Lincoln Hospital were:

CLINTON, Mrs. CATHERINE, 25 years old, of 2,220 Sterling Av.; fracture of left shoulder.

MARKOWITZ, HERMAN, 42 years old, of 1,342 Wilkins Av.; internal injuries.

MASSA, Miss FREDA, 26 years old, of 1,444 Minford Place; sprained ankle and bruises of left knee.

TARPEY, Mrs. MARY, 50 years old, of 1,480 Erickson Av.; contusions of left knee and shock.

ZERNICK, Miss ELSIE, 30 years old, a dressmaker of 906 East 178d St.; shock and contusions of left knee.

Vincent Clinton of 2,220 Sterling Avenue, Emma Schaffner of 2,167 Ellis Avenue, and Harold and Sylvia Berg of 1,882 Platonia Avenue, children, who suffered bruises, were taken to their homes after receiving medical treatment.

NOT ALLOWED IN IRELAND.

Sinn Feiners Have Choice of Places of Residence in England.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—It is announced officially that the persons arrested recently in Ireland under the defense of the realm regulations have been prohibited from residing in Ireland, and "have been given their choice of places in England where they may reside."

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EXTRA SESSION FIGHT IN SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

gress in session throughout the German crisis to act in some measure as a check upon the President, to prevent his taking some irrevocable step that might be the beginning of hostilities. The other wing, those favoring harsh measures in return for the harsh measures of Germany, want Congress in session to keep the President spurred up to the very letter of his address to Congress regarding the severance of relations with Germany. Others, without such fixed views one way or another, desire to be present while great events are shaping themselves and to have a hand in directing them.

While the Republicans agreed on the general policy of delaying legislation, there was some difference of opinion as to the immediate end to be sought. The general wish seemed to be to force an extra session whether the President sought additional powers before March 4 or not. Others seemed to think that the filibuster should be directed simply against the additional powers the President is expected to ask of Congress in the event of his appearing before that body in the next few days. These would apparently be willing to drop the filibuster if the President made it plain that he did not intend to seek additional powers from this Congress.

For the time being at least both these groups, which did not define themselves at this morning's caucus, will work together and to the same end. They will "subject to careful scrutiny" every piece of legislation that is brought before the Senate. The quoted phrase is the traditional expression of Senators planning a filibuster, while the word "filibuster" is universally repudiated. This repudiation today, however, it should be said, was accompanied by knowing smiles from the Republican leaders.

Hold Up Revenue Bill.

The planned filibuster began in the Senate this morning a few minutes after the Senate convened. The revenue bill was laid before that body and a discussion began which was at once recognized by the Democrats as intended merely for delay. Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania of the Committee on Finance presented a formal amendment of little importance, and this amendment was at once seized upon by others as a text for protracted debate. The purpose of this debate was so obvious that Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, soon interrupted to say that the Republicans were manifestly delaying legislation and not seeking to amend it. Nearly the whole afternoon was taken up by a speech from Mr. Sherman, a Republican of Illinois.

Reports on what had occurred in the Republican caucus soon confirmed this opinion. Democrats learned that while the filibuster was turned first against the Revenue bill, it was simply because that measure came up first. It was not directed against the bill in any concerted effort to kill it. Indeed, it transpired later that an effort had been made in the caucus to obtain unanimous consent to accept any date for a vote on the Revenue bill that might be proposed by Senator Simmons. The effort failed, but it showed that the plan for a filibuster had a wider scope than the defeat of any one bill or group of bills.

Mr. Simmons at once prepared to meet the filibuster with all the strength at his command. He still had hopes that the Republicans might weaken in their determination, so he permitted the regular schedule of sittings to continue to the extent of recessing for dinner from 6 to 8 o'clock.

The filibuster lasted through the night session, but when the usual time for adjournment came, Mr. Simmons decided not to force an all-night session, and the Senate recessed till tomorrow morning. It is understood that the fight will begin in earnest tomorrow, unless some agreement is reached. There were rumors tonight that the struggle might be adjusted by a trade involving several important bills. The principal item mentioned in this connection is the inheritance tax feature of the Revenue bill, which the Republicans particularly object to.

Continuous sessions, which the filibuster may bring about, are the most drastic weapon within reach of a majority in the Senate to beat down a filibuster. It means that the opposition must hold the floor indefinitely or until exhausted, and that the moment the point of exhaustion is reached and a lull in debate occurs the vote comes automatically.

The history of filibusters in the Senate suggests that even a small minority would be able to dominate the situation as it now exists. The rules of the Senate curtail debate only to the extent of forbidding a particular Senator speaking more than once to the same subject on the same day. Many Senators are capable of speaking twelve hours continuously, and any of them can speak six hours. As at least seven bills must be passed in the next seven days, it appears that a filibustering Senator could speak at least seven times—once on each measure—and four or five Senators would, therefore, be able to keep the talk going in relays till the end of the session. The caucus this morning, though it came as a general surprise, has been under consideration for some time. As far back as last week it was known in some quarters that six Republican leaders were planning the course that was finally agreed to this morning. The premeditation suggests that it will be difficult to appease the minority by any possible concessions and so prevent the filibuster accomplishing its purpose.

SHIP BILL BEFORE SENATE.

Commerce Committee Reports It, but Its Chances Are Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—After a week's consideration the Senate Commerce Committee today approved the Administration bill giving the President power to commandeer American merchant shipping in emergencies, and Chairman Fletcher reported the measure with a request that it be passed this session. At least two Republican Senators on the committee are known to be opposed to many features of the measure, however, and in view of the legislative situation its chances of passage are doubtful.

The bill is similar to one approved recently by the House Merchant Marine Committee, giving the President power to commandeer all American-owned ships in time of war, and empowering the Shipping Board to purchase in any national emergency any ship building in an American yard, whether for an American or an alien.

The committee decided not to put into the bill an authorization under which the board could purchase ships of belligerent nations when approved by the President. It changed the restriction of the board's power to purchase ships less than 75 per cent. efficient to make it apply to ships of 50 per cent. efficiency.

BILL TO ORGANIZE BIG CITIZEN ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

reserve recruits annually. If the proportion of available men for training was greater than the figures given, the permanent training force would have to be proportionately increased.

The plan provides for the organization of the first reserve into a "localized national army, complete in every unit," fully armed and equipped, with frequent tests to insure quick mobilization. Attendance at annual manoeuvres would be required of all reservists only for the first two years after completion of training, but those who aspire to become officers would attend during each of the four years of their service in this class.

The second reserve also would be organized and localized but would not be fully equipped or required to turn out for annual manoeuvres. In effect, it would operate as a reservoir from which the active regiments of the first reserve could be filled up without loss of time.

The plan stipulates that on its inception volunteers would be accepted into the reserve although past the ages specified for the universal training system. Those qualified would be appointed officers and non-commissioned officers of the first and second reserve, although eventually both these forces would be composed of men who had received their full year of training.

Effect on the Militia.

As to the future of existing State forces, the department's synopsis says:

"The plan contemplates a strictly Federal army for national defense, but some provision must be made for the States until they will have organized forces of constabulary or some other power to prevent domestic disorders. For this reason it is purposed to continue to the States for a period of five years the present annual support provided by the so-called Dick bill as amended prior to the passage of the National Defense act."

The effect of this suggestion would be to withdraw from the National Guard the Federal pay provision of the Defense act and restore the organization to its old status for five years at the expiration of which each State would maintain such organizations as it saw fit without aid from the Federal Government.

In estimating the cost of maintenance of the proposed army, the War College estimated that an annual military budget of $472,258,746 would be required to keep up the proposed force at a strength of 3,296,023 men, including the regulars. The total represents an annual cost for each man of $143.28 and includes the cost of training of the 475,000 recruits, although it does not enumerate them as available soldiers.

In comparison with this the staff says the eventual military budget under the present National Defense act will be $339,548,000 to maintain a partly trained force of 826,572 National Guardsmen in addition to the regular army, or a total of 1,137,200 men at per capita cost of $298.58.

Other tables show the ultimate cost of the proposed universal system as compared with the present National Defense act plan. The first cost of the regular and National Guard establishment contemplated by the Defense act, with full reserve supplies and necessary construction of a permanent nature, such as armories, is given as $1,514,575,566. With cantonment or temporary construction instead of permanent, the figures would be reduced to $1,437,585,568. This would provide for a total force of 1,137,200 men.

In comparison with this, similar figures for the universal training plan are: For permanent construction, $2,138,031,372; cantonment construction, $1,708,816,907. This would provide, however, for 3,296,023 men, who had had a year's training, and pay also for the instruction and maintenance of 475,000 boys in training.

Secretary Baker's Comment.

After enumerating the seven documents, tables and studies included in the exhaustive study made by the War College and transmitted with the proposed bill, Secretary Baker's letter says:

"For some time Congress has been considering the military policy and establishment of the country. Various plans of enlargement and reorganization have been considered, and in June of last year, there was passed the National Defense act, popularly known as the plan of Federalising the militia of the States into a National Guard which would be more intimately associated with the regular army, and, by virtue of a more intensive system of training, would prove a better secondary reliance than it had previously been.

"Discussion of the subject, however, has continued, and throughout the country much attention has been given to general ideas of universal compulsory training and service. So far as I am aware, the study here presented from the War College is the first attempt to present those ideas in a comprehensive and detailed form, to show the number of men who would be thus trained, the exemptions, the investment, and the continuing annual cost.

"This plan is regarded by the military experts of the General Staff as ideal. They recognize, however, that it involves not only a radical departure from the military traditions of the country, but that it presents a vast scheme of organization far larger both in cost and results than anything yet seriously considered by the people of the United States.

"The General Staff believe the plan, however, to have this merit: That it can be used in part for the training of a less number of men and at a less cost in proportion, so that should the opinion of the country, when thoroughly informed, come to favor the principles upon which this measure is based, its application could be as rapid or as gradual as the Congress may determine wise under the circumstances.

"The bill here transmitted looks to the annual training of about 500,000 men, who, when trained, pass into the reserve until ultimately there will be available an aggregate force in the active and reserve force of the country of about 3,000,000 men. The War College will place itself at your disposal, either to study any other suggested plan or to advise upon modifications of the draft herewith transmitted, should your committee desire such modifications in any of the details.

Hopes for Wide Discussion.

"This draft is not transmitted with the thought that the present Congress in its closing days will find it possible to give through consideration to so large and intricate a matter, but rather in the hope that by its publication all the details of the plan can be made available for the general information of he country at large, and with the feeling that the more or less undefined ideas which have been so widely discussed throughout the country can, on the basis of this orderly statement, be maturely considered. In this way the effect of the proposal upon our preparation for national defense, as well as upon the life and institutions of the country, may be weighed.

"The questions at issue in any such project as this are to measure, first, the prospective need of the country, and then to determine the measures appropriate to meet it. The plan is, therefore, to be examined from both points of view, and its discussion throughout the country will throw light on both questions."

The synopsis lays stress on the fact that the plan proposes to establish only "a reasonable measure of defense of the United States from successful invasion." The amount of training prescribed is estimated to be that absolutely necessary for a defensive army and to have no connection with the training of any force for aggressive purposes.

The War College's study of the problem of universal training was made originally at the suggestion of Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. There is little expectation that Congress will take any action at this session on either this bill or the one framed and reported by the Senate committee after a series of hearings lasting most of the present session. Senator Chamberlain and the other advocates of universal training in Congress hope, however, that the discussion which the plan will arouse will add impetus to the movement at the next session.

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N. Y. U. WILL ADOPT MILITARY COURSES

Dean Brown Proposes Three Plans to Students for Active Training.

INFANTRY UNIT PREFERRED

Men Who Elect One of the Courses Will Receive University Credits Toward Graduation.

Dr. Marshall S. Brown, Dean of New York University, appeared before the entire student body yesterday and outlined three possible forms of military service from which the students could choose. They have the choice of enrolling for service in either a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, a Red Cross Ambulance Company, or in the city's Home Defense League. Printed slips with a brief outline of each of the proposed plans were given out and are to be brought in signed and marked with each student's choice on Monday. Those who take the military courses will receive university credits.

"I wish to state at the outset," said Dr. Brown, "that I feel a sense of the gravest responsibility in presenting to you the subject of your duty and that of the university in the momentous crisis which now confronts the United States. I abhor war and, still, observing the signs of the time, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that war is very imminent, indeed probable. Should war break out it will not be a frontier conflict, nor a contest with a second-rate power, but will involve us, as a participant, in the greatest armed conflict the world has ever seen.

"Hence it behooves us as loyal citizens of an endangered country to consider with the utmost care what our obligations as a university and as individuals are or may be in the event of war. It may have been a question of comment that the university has not taken earlier action, but it was thought advisable to consider most thoughtfully the kind of service that might be rendered and to canvass most carefully the whole situation before presenting the matter to the student body.

"While not wishing to deter any student from giving his all to the service of his country, we desired to help and advise him, so that the greatest service of which he is capable might be rendered and hasty, ill-considered action avoided. General Wood gave as his advice that the university could render the greatest service by establishing a Reserve Officers' Training Corps. We have also made plans for the installation of a Red Cross ambulance unit and for service in the Home Defense League under the Police Department of New York City."

Then Dean Brown outlined the requirements of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. A regular army officer an non-commissioned officers would be assigned to the university to give instruction. At least one hundred physically fit men from the student body would be required, and the course would consist of three hours' training a week for two years. If elected by a student it would be a requirement for graduation and would carry with it university credits.

Dr. Brown further stated that an infantry unit would most likely be installed, but that opportunity for special service in engineering, field artillery, chemistry, and airplane work may be provided. This would be entirely voluntary. Then he outlined the Home Defense plan, which was to provide a supplement to the city police and only would require the services of the student for drill and in case of great emergency.

Professor Alexander W. Haring, professor of civil engineering, told of the Red Cross unit and its work. At least ninety-one men from the university would be required, and this branch differed from the others in that the members were liable for service not only in case of war, but in such emergencies as floods, epidemics or other calamities which occur in times of peace.

The students seemed enthusiastic, and will probably express a preference for the Officers' Reserve Corps.

VINCENT ASTOR AT CAPITAL.

Confers with Secretary Roosevelt on Power Boat Organization.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Vincent Astor of New York conferred today with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt on plans for completing the organization of owners of powerboats that would be utilized by the Navy in wartime. As an officer in the New York State Naval militia, Mr. Astor has been actively engaged in promoting this scheme. Both he and Secretary Roosevelt said the work was proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner.

The Navy Department today began mailing to powerboat owners throughout the country forms of contracts by which the Government would take over such small vessels in case of emergency.

ICELAND SAVES DAYLIGHT.

Cable Company Announces That Island Will Set Clocks Forward.

Iceland, as England, France, Germany and other countries have done, has advanced the clock one hour in order to conserve daylight. This announcement was sent out yesterday by the Commercial Cable Company:

"From Feb. 20, legal time in Iceland is advanced one hour."

The movement known as "daylight saving" was adopted in the several countries with the idea of taking advantage of Summer days by setting the clock forward an hour in the morning, so that one hour longer of daylight would be obtained. On May 1, 1916, the German Federal Council passed a measure providing for the setting of the clock ahead. Twelve European countries did likewise, and "Summer Time" was in use in Holland, Austria, Turkey, France, England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal. Nova Scotia introduced the new order on this continent, and since then there has been organized effort to have the United States adopt the system. In England the order is a war measure only. A prime consideration there was to conserve the coal supply for the use of the army and navy.

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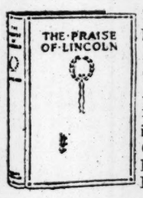

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Open-end Four-in-hands, brocaded silks and satins, heavy textures for a luxurious knot, but carefully cut to avoid binding in the collar. Contrasting color combinations and self color effects, with floral designs on a deep background.

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Silk Half Hose . . . 75c

Scarfs, 55c to $5.00
Shirts, $1.50 to $9.00
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Golf Hose, $1.50 to $3.75
Pajamas, $1.50 to $12.50
Ground Floor

Men's Boots
English Last
$5.85

Priced on low leather cost of an opportune purchase months ago. Laced styles, in dark tan and black Russia Calfskin.

Boots, Buckskin Tops, $10.00
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Dress Shoes, $8.00
Spats, $3.00

Boys' School Shoes, $3.45 Sizes 1 to 6
Boys' Dress Shoes, $5.00 Sizes 1 to 6
Ground Floor

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32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

SATURDAY—REDUCED!
Several Hundred Men's Suits and Overcoats at $17.50
Were $25, $27.50 and $30

THIS means every last one of our Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats that is left, formerly selling for $25, $27.50 and $30, will be included in this offering in the Men's Clothing Section, 4th Floor.

The Men's Overcoats are the Chesterfield, full satin lined, with velvet collar. Oxford Greys and Black. Will pay you to keep one till next Winter. Sizes 34 to 48.

The Men's Suits are made in this season's latest models. Plain Blue Serge, Plain Grey Serge. Many fancy patterns. Brown, Green and Dark Mixtures. Sizes 33 to 46—stouts included.

Special added feature for Friday and Saturday only.
725 Men's Fancy Street Vests at $1.85
Were $3.
Plain White, Plain Greys, and Fancy Patterns. All sizes, 34—42.

GIMBELS MEN'S STORE—Fourth Floor

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

We have arranged for today a Sale of
Newest Coat Dresses for Women Special at $25

Paris has decreed the Coat Dress for Spring wear, a button-from-neck-to-hem garment, as charming as it is practical. Six very attractive models will be presented, reproductions of designs by "Bernard," "Martial et Armand," "Paquin," and "Lanvin," beautifully trimmed with soutache fancy buttons. Large Collars are of Tussah or Faille Silk. Colors: Navy, Beige, Black, Grey and White. They are simply stunning!

Also—Man-tailored Serge Dresses at $15
Three new models to select from, silk stitched or embroidered. Sizes 34 to 44. Navy or Black.

Spring Fashions in Suits for Women
were seldom so charming and values never before so attractive as those we shall present today.

At $25
The selection at this modest price comprises plain tailored and dressy models, with single or double breasted coats, showing over collars of silk, pretty pockets and tight fitting sleeves. Made of Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Homespuns, Poiret Twills, Tricotine and Wool Jersey. All colors and sizes from 34 to 44.

At $29.50
A more comprehensive display for early choosing has never been assembled. Braid bound, belted and semi-belted models, together with dressy designs showing silk-trimmed collars and cuffs. Gabardine, Burella, Tricotine, Gunniburl, Velour and Worsted Checks, in all the new colors. Sizes from 34 to 50½.

$18.50

Specially Priced for today only
Women's New Spring Model Coats at $18.50
As illustrated. A smart, belted model, reflecting the charm of a much higher priced coat. Tailored of Wool Velour, showing new pockets, convertible collar and tie front. To be had in all sizes from 34 to 44, in Green and Gold.

Two Important Values for today in
Fashionable Skirts for Women
Well tailored garments, cut along lines that will win your unstinted approval.

At $3.95—Smart, full-flare model, with gathered back, displaying new pockets and belt. Made of Wool Poplin in Navy and Black.

At $5.95—Delightful Sport models. Made of checked or striped Velour and Tweeds. Trimmed with contrasting color buttons.

Waistbands in each model up to 36 inches.

Coiffures of the Moment
Experts in Our Hair Goods Department on the Third Floor will gladly instruct you in arranging the very latest head-dress. It is easily accomplished with one of our handsome wavy switches, priced for today at **$5.00.**

We shall hold on the Second Floor today, a
Sale of Women's Black Boots at $4.95
Reduced from $6, $7 and $8

It is important to note that the former prices mentioned are based on wholesale costs of months ago. If bought today, footwear of such superlative quality could not possibly be offered even at the regular prices quoted. High-cut button and lace models are well represented in

Patent Leather, Gun Metal and Glaced Kid with Cloth, Black Buckskin or Kid Tops. Sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D.

The New Fashions in Spring Suits for Misses
are now being shown in the Misses' Department on the Second Floor, in a profusion of the most fashionable fabrics and colorings. Prices:
$25 $29.50 $35 $39.50

We shall feature today
Smart Sport & Tailleur Suits at $29.50
Represented in the collection are the most charming models introduced for Spring, showing cunning pockets, belts, sashes and cuffs.

The suit illustrated is an exquisite copy of a "Lanvin" model, fashioned of Wool Jersey. Note the smart Duplex pockets with pearl buckle trimming. Other models may be had in

Serge, Poplin, Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Burella cloth and Velour Checks.

$29.50

Dresses for Misses at $18.50
Reflecting Fashion's newest note, as depicted in most exquisite imported creations.

Empire, Straight Line, Barrel, Draped, Pleated and smart Coat Models, beautifully beaded, embroidered or trimmed with braid. Developed in brilliant taffeta, crepe de Chine, crepe meteor, tailleur serges, and novelty stripe silk. In all the new high shades, also in navy, white, and black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Other Models $25 to $59.50

We shall also present
Misses' Coats for Immediate Wear Today at $29.50
Delightful motor, street and sport models, with draped, patch, or pannier pockets. Trimmed with rows of stitching and buttons in contrasting color. Collars are in flare and deep muffler effects. Sizes 14 to 18.

Girls' New Spring Coats at $9.95
Fashionable Flare and Piccadilly Top-Coat models, displaying many novel style features in pockets and collars. Made of Velour and Shepherd Checks, Wool Poplin, and Burella Cloth. Colors: Rose, Jade, Hague, Tan and Navy. Sizes 6 to 14.

Gold and Silver Jewelry for Men
offered today at prices which are remarkably low

Men's Waltham Watches New open-faced octagon model with jeweled stem. Twenty-year gold filled case. **$12.50**

Solid Gold Waldemar Chains, Green gold finish, in a variety of plain and engine-turned patterns. Very specially priced. **$5.00**

Sterling Silver Cigarette Cases in new flat model, with individual compartments for ten cigarettes. Engine-turned. **$5.00**

Match Cases of sterling silver and 14kt. gold, for safety matches. Engine-turned design. Most remarkable value at **$4.50**

All the charm and originality of Spring's newest modes in trimmed millinery of the better kind is reflected today in an important special presentation of

One Thousand New

$5.85 Wonder Hats

A COLLECTION of Hats without a parallel for variety of styles, colors and combinations offered at anything near this modest price.

The styles are those conceived by our own milliners, together with authentic copies of the most exquisite creations seen on fashionably dressed women at leading European style centers.

Such a presentation of Trimmed Millinery at $5.85 must be seen to be fully appreciated. The values are most extraordinary.

GRAND JURY HEARS SPY STORY OF DAVIS

Testimony of Convict Brought from Sing Sing Is Carefully Guarded.

MAY HEAR AGENT OF BRYAN

McNitt, Reputed to Have Acted In Peace Propaganda, Knows George Vaux Bacon.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday afternoon began its investigation of the German spy cases. The activities of Albert A. Sander and Charles W. Wunnenberg, who were arrested last Monday night charged with conspiring on American soil against England in behalf of Germany, are now the subject of investigation, but the understanding is that records of other persons, some of them Americans who have been employed by German agents, will be gone into.

Robert Davis, who is serving a sentence in Sing Sing for having misappropriated funds belonging to Wunnenberg and who was brought to New York on a writ of habeas corpus, was the only witness yesterday. The Federal authorities refused to give any details of Davis's testimony concerning what he (Davis) knew of the activities of Sander and Wunnenberg or those other persons said to have been employed by them.

Virgil V. McNitt of the Central Press Association, which has offices in the World Building, will, it was said yesterday, be one of the witnesses to be called in the next few days. Contrary to usual custom, the Grand Jury when it ended its session yesterday did not adjourn over Saturday and Sunday, but will meet again at 1 o'clock this afternoon, when it is expected that Mrs. Ida Fisher, in whose home Wunnenberg and Davis had rooms at one time, will testify as to what she knows about those men.

McNitt is reputed at times to have acted as publicity agent for William J. Bryan in peace propaganda. He had been out of town on business and returned to this city yesterday. He is an acquaintance of George Vaux Bacon, who is under arrest in England charged with being a spy. McNitt said yesterday that he was surprised and shocked when he heard of Bacon's arrest, and that until he read of it he did not know that Bacon was in the employ of German agents. The hearing on the complaint on which Sander and Wunnenberg were arrested is scheduled for 2 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon before Judge Sessions in the Federal District Court.

SING SING POLITICIAN DIES.

Samuel Craven, Notorious Burglar, Succumbs to Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Feb. 23.—Samuel Craven, burglar, Executive Committeeman of the Mutual Welfare League, and one of the leading politicians of Sing Sing died in the prison hospital today as a result of an operation. Craven led a burglar band that caused terror on the Park Slope section of Brooklyn a few years ago. In looting twenty homes of $10,000 worth of jewelry Craven took a flashlight from Mrs. Frank Trimm's home, at 636 Warren Street, which was his undoing. His death cast a gloom over the prison inmates.

A report was current about the prison that Martin Sweeney, another prominent league politician, has received a commutation of sentence in Albany from Governor Whitman since he held his last pardon hearing, early in the week.

JUDGE'S NAME FORGED.

Republican Club Bellboy Arrested After Checks Are Cashed.

Frank Gardner of 816 Sixth Avenue, a bellboy employed at the Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, was locked up in Police Headquarters early yesterday morning on a charge of forgery. He was accused of cashing three checks at the club and forging the signatures of Judge Charles Butler of Washington, D. C., and Louis Guenther, editor of The Financial World, both guests at the club.

According to the police, Gardner induced another boy at the club to enter Judge Butler's room at the club during the Judge's absence and obtain two blank checks of the Riggs National Bank in Washington. These, the police say, Gardner filled in for $10 each, signing Judge Butler's name. Then he had them cashed at the club desk through a third boy. The checks were later returned, and Detective Fischel of the Second Branch assigned to the case.

Early this morning a messenger boy entered the club house and presented a check bearing the name of Mr. Guenther, for $100, drawn on the Battery Park National Bank. The money was marked and given to the messenger, and Detective Fischel followed him. In front of 821 Sixth Avenue, the detective says, he saw the boy hand the money to Gardner and then he arrested Gardner.

The prisoner was arraigned before Magistrate Evins in Jefferson Market Court and held in $1,500 bail for examination on Feb. 27.

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6,000 Men's Cravats at 25c
Regularly 35c, 39c, 50c

¶ Large, open-end scarfs in a variety of flower, spot, broche figure and every kind of stripe design, made of rich silks in color combinations usually confined to higher priced neckwear.

5,000 Silk Cravats at 50c
Regularly 69c

¶ Neckwear of the highest order in make, material and finish. Represented are both foreign and domestic silks, in a variety of designs and colorings that will please the most critical.

Men's Pajamas at 95c

¶ Made of fine quality outing flannel, trimmed with silk frogs. Colored stripes on white grounds.

Men's Pajamas at $1.50

¶ Finely tailored garments, made of mercerized fabrics, crepes and other serviceable materials, trimmed with silk frogs. A good collection of patterns and plain colors.

Men's Silk Reefers, $2.15

¶ Imported reefers in polka dot designs, with fringed ends. Also at this price—Knitted Artificial Silk Reefers, in a number of richly colored blazer stripe effects.

Men's Leather Belts, 49c

¶ Made of black or tan bridal leather, with gun metal or brass buckles. All sizes.

Men's Imported English Collars, 15c
Regularly 25c

¶ We are closing out this line of pure linen collars and have reduced them for clearance. Not all sizes in each style, but desirable sizes in all styles.

Men's Silk Handkerchiefs, 50c

¶ Fine quality crepe de Chine handkerchiefs in all colors and white. Also white with colored borders.

Men's Egyptian Cotton Handkerchiefs, 6 for 65c

¶ These handkerchiefs were purchased at old market prices, which means a considerable saving. White with satin border.

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 for 95c

¶ Of white cloth with colored border and initial. Also in white with white corded border and colored initial.

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Author of "From a College Window," "The Upton Letters," "The Orchard Pavilion," etc.
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This volume was first published anonymously, but the *London Times*, shrewdly guessing its authorship, said:

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GIVES RAILROAD SIDE OF ROCKAWAY ROW

Kruttschnitt Denies Attempt to 'Hold Up' Government for Site for Fort.

WAIVED CLAIMS OF DAMAGES

City, He Says, Would Have Benefited in Taxes by Transfer of Submerged Lands.

Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Company, the holding company of the Rockaway Pacific Corporation, which owns the waterfront property at Rockaway, wanted by the Government as a site for a fortification, issued a statement last night explaining for the first time the company's dealings with the Federal Government and the city regarding the purchase of the land and scoring the State legislators for opposing the Mills bill to permit the city to sell its underwater property to the company. Mr. Kruttschnitt said Mayor Mitchel was right in characterizing the act finally passed by the Legislature as a wholly unnecessary condemnation proceeding which would ultimately saddle upward of $1,000,000 costs upon the State. He said:

"The Rockaway Pacific Corporation, a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Company, owns the western end of Rockaway Point, which was not acquired for speculative purposes or to make a profit at the expense of the Government, but was taken, about seventeen years ago, in payment of a debt. The negotiations for the transfers now in question were begun and completed before the present strained relations between the United States and Germany arose. After the property had been held for years in unprofitable ownership the United States came along and wished to purchase the most desirable and valuable portion in order to erect thereon a fortification for the protection of New York. The Government and the corporation had no difficulty in coming to terms mutually satisfactory. An option price was agreed upon for the land actually taken.

"A plan for avoiding the consequential damages due to cutting off the unsold land from access to the mainland and other results of dismemberment of the tracts into inaccessible places was agreed upon.

Mr. Kruttschnitt said that, pending consummation of this arrangement, the Rockaway Corporation, voluntarily as a matter of patriotism, had given the Government the use of the property in question without compensation, and the Government was now actually engaged in erecting fortifications thereon. After all the parties interested had reached a mutually satisfactory agreement, he said, "without any one being held up or coerced in any way," application was made to the Legislature to authorize the city to make the transfers involved. The Legislature, he said, enacted a statute authorizing the conveyance by the city to the Government of the city's interest in the submerged lands, but when the bill to authorize the conveyance to the Rockaway Corporation of the city's interest in the submerged lands adjoining the portions of the property left after the sale to the Government came up the play of politics began.

"Charges of land-grabbing, overreaching the city, secret deals, exploitation of the Government's necessities, use of the flag to enfold a gold brick, &c., were frequently exchanged," said Mr. Kruttschnitt. "It was even charged that the Government was being held up and important defensive work delayed by the parties interested, although they had already come to an agreement upon all matters and the work was going on actively.

"The outcome was the passage of an act which provides that the land which the United States desires to purchase shall be condemned by and at the expense of the State, and then turned over to the United States. The result is that the people of this State will have to pay the price of the land, some $700,000, which the United States was willing to pay for it, and will have to pay, in addition, consequential damages, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, which the parties had arranged to avoid. Is it proposed to 'hold up' the United States now to make it reimburse the State of New York?

"I think it will be clear to any one, from a bare statement of the undisputed facts, that neither the Rockaway Pacific Corporation nor the Southern Pacific Company is responsible for the unfortunate outcome which the Mayor complains of. They have not held up or coerced any one or sought to profit by the exigencies of the Government. Having attempted no unfair advantage by the legislation applied for, they lose nothing by the failure of the legislation to pass. They will get, in the condemnation proceedings, at least the price for the land which the United States was willing to pay, and in addition the pecuniary equivalent of the consequential damages, which damages might have been averted if the legislation applied for had been adopted."

Rudolph Reuter, Pianist, Appears.

Rudolph Reuter, a pianist, American born, of German parentage and training, and for two years past a pioneer of Western music in Tokio, Japan, made his appearance at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon before an audience smaller than his merits deserved. Those who heard him were quick to applaud a vigorous performance of Brahms's Paganini variations, and lesser pieces by Chopin and Paderewski, while interesting novelties were the graceful "Quejas" of Granados, a delicate "Christmas Night" by Busoni, a sonorous "Dies Irae" by Dohnanyi, and a new rhapsody by Bernard Dieter, a pupil of the player.

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DISCUSS PAPER PROPOSAL.

Trade Board Seeks Views of Makers and Publishers.

WASHINGTON Feb. 23.—Newsprint paper makers and newspaper publishers gave the Federal Trade Commission their views today on a proposal of a group of manufacturers that the commission should fix the price for their product. No decision was reached, and the conferences will continue. The commission tomorrow will hear manufacturers who thus far have not indorsed the price-fixing suggestion. On Monday it will hear publishers from all parts of the country. The Executive Committee and the Print Paper Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association were heard today.

Some of the manufacturers who talked with the commission today were ready, it was said, to sign the proposal. Others have not consented. The adoption of an arbitration plan is not dependent on the acceptance of all the manufacturers, although the commission feels that their co-operation would help.

If it accepts the manufacturers' proposal the commission will act as an arbitration board, and that is why before deciding it desires to consult as many manufacturers and publishers as possible. Publishers generally, it is asserted, are ready to assist in the plan if they are assured that the relief will be permanent, but they are insistent that no plan shall be put through which promises immunity to manufacturers under investigation in the Federal courts.

The Trade Commission has about completed a separate investigation of the book paper manufacturing industry, and, it is understood, is preparing to report that conditions in that field are similar to those found in the newsprint paper manufacturing industry. It is said that the report will find there is no shortage of book paper, and that high prices are not warranted by production costs.

TAPESTRY PANEL FOR $1,275

A Flemish Brings Top Price at Benguiat Sale—Total to Date, $34,502.

A verdure tapestry panel, Flemish, of the sixteenth century, brought the highest price at the Benguiat sale of antique tapestries at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to M. L. Jellinek for $1,275. A smaller tapestry panel, Flemish, in the Gothic style, fourteenth century, went to L. D. Armstrong for $1,250. The scene of the crucifixion was the subject of the centre of the second tapestry. A set of six petit point panels, Italian, sixteenth century, went to Mrs. Rothschild for $650; a set of three petit point panels of the same country and period, figure subjects, Harlequin, Columbine, and shepherds, went to Mrs. J. D. McGuire for $450, and three petit point panels, with flower and bird subjects, went to Mrs. Guggenheim for $450.

Mrs. Franck B. Keech, who made a number of purchases, paid $450 for a pair of embroidered portieres, Italian, seventeenth century, white silk with designs in colored silks and gold; a Spanish sixteenth century embroidered chasuble went to Mrs. Keech for $240; a silk brocade cope, French, Louis XV., for $200, and for a three-piece saddle piece, Spanish, sixteenth century, purple velvet embroidered in colored silk and silver and gold, she paid $200.

Edson Bradley was again a purchaser, paying $210 for a Spanish seventeenth century embroidered border 22 feet 8 inches long and 12 inches wide, red velvet ground with Saracenic designs in appliqué of yellow satin. A pair of Flemish embroidered borders, sixteenth century, red velvet ground, decorations in gold and silver and colored silks, went to Mr. Bradley for $220. An embroidered stole, Byzantine, of the sixteenth century, red silk ground and centre panel with religious design in embroidery, went to Miss R. H. Lorenz, agent, for $200.

The returns for the day were $18,812 and grand total for the two days $34,502. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

AN "ALL-CLASSIC" PROGRAM.

Bach, Haydn, and Beethoven at the Philharmonic Concert.

The Philharmonic audiences at the pair of concerts on Thursday evening and yesterday afternoon were given an unaccustomed opportunity to hear a program made up of "all-classic" music; Bach's orchestral suite in D, Haydn's "Oxford" symphony, Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony. The suite is one of the most familiar of Bach's orchestral compositions, and one of the finest. It contains the air which is often played by violinists upon the G string, transposed. This was played as a solo by Mr. Pilzer in the first statement of the two sections, the rest of the first violins joining him in the repeats.

The performance of the suite and of Haydn's symphony was better than that of the "Eroica" symphony. This was rigid in tempo and lacking in elasticity of phrasing, especially in the first and the last movements, which especially need a force and more imaginative treatment than is possible under Mr. Stransky's metronomic beat. It is hard to understand how the variations that make up the last movement could be conceived and presented so stiffly as they were in this performance. The effect was perfunctory. The audience, which was large, not unnaturally failed to find a stimulus to interest or enthusiasm in it.

"Die Walkuere" Repeated.

"Die Walküre" was sung at the Metropolitan last night, having been given but once previously in the "Ring" matinées, and now repeated with another hero, Sembach, and a new Wotan, not unfamiliar in recent years, in the person of Clarence Whitehill, who after three weeks' illness made a delayed reappearance for this season and was cordially welcomed by the house. Mme. Gadski again sang Brünnhilde, and Mme. Kurt Sieglinde, with Mme. Matzenauer, Mr. Ruysdael, and the eight lesser Valkyries as before, and Mr. Bodanzky conducted.

Sybil Vane in Varied Program.

Sybil Vane, soprano, hardly as tall as a grand piano heaped with flowers, sang again to a large audience in Aeolian Hall last evening, including in her "popular" program airs from oratorios of Bach and Mendelssohn, from operas of Mozart, Verdi, Tschaikowsky, and from the folk music of Britain and her native Wales. She gave the pair of arias from "Traviata" with beautiful tone, a bit too powerful at times for the small hall, and among her modern pieces the best liked was a "May Night" by her accompanist, Richard Hageman of the Metropolitan opera forces.

Union College Clubs Give Concert.

The Union College Musical Clubs gave their annual New York concert last evening in the ballroom of the Hotel Plaza before a large audience of alumni and friends of the college. Among the songs was one peculiar to Union that celebrated an old landmark in the shape of a stone chair or bench on the campus at Schenectady. The concert was followed by a dance.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will present R. Marshall's three-act comedy, "His Excellency, the Governor," and George Middleton's one-act play, "Mothers," at their sixth matinee next Friday at the Lyceum.

A cablegram to Klaw & Erlanger yesterday from Sydney, Australia, told of the production there of the McClellan-Caryl musical comedy, "The Pink Lady." The message stated that the play had scored a success.

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen will leave the cast of "The Great Divide," at the Lyceum, at the end of next week, and Lizzie Hudson Collier, who has up the role in order that Mrs. Whiffen might play it again, will assume the part.

E. H. Sothern saw a dress rehearsal of his new comedy, "Stranger Than Fiction," yesterday at the Shubert. The play will be produced Monday night in Stamford, Conn.

The Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York has bought out the Comedy Theatre for the week of March 12, and the Washington Square Players will be seen there in their current bill of playlets. The committee in charge of the venture is made up of Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Frank Vanderlip, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Louis F. Slade, and Mrs. John H. Watkins.

Edward J. Mack has been engaged for the role of the old actor in the prologue of "Johnny Get Your Gun." Mr. Mack succeeds the late Barton Williams.

LAWYERS ASK LIMIT ON RIGHT OF APPEAL

Bar Association Members Vote for Constitutional Change in Procedure Rules.

PRESIDENT HUGHES IN CHAIR

Only 30 of the 3,000 on Organization Roll Present at Meeting—Measure Provokes Debate.

The Bar Association of the State of New York at a special meeting presided over by Charles E. Hughes, its President, adopted yesterday a resolution asking the Senate to amend the Code of Civil Procedure so as to deprive litigants of the right of review of their causes by the Court of Appeals except where an Appellate Division decision finally determined actions or in proceedings which involved directly a construction of the Constitution of the State or of the United States, or where one or more of the Appellate Division Justices dissented from the majority of the findings "or where the judgment or order is one of reversal or modification." The last six words quoted were adopted as an amendment to the amendment of Section 190 of the code, which is to be urged for passage at Albany.

Though but thirty of the 3,000 members of the association attended the meeting, most of them were lawyers of prominence, and it was made evident from the sharpness of their division over the question that there would be much opposition to the proposed amendment. The final vote was 24 for to 10 against, but it came only after a larger minority just had failed to pass a motion to table the whole matter, and after several speakers had criticised the Court of Appeals could remedy matters itself by working harder.

For the court itself, Judge Benjamin Cardozo delivered an earnest plea that the amendment, which was drafted by a special committee of the association, of which former Judge A. T. Clearwater was Chairman, should be pressed upon the Senate. He said he was opposed to the method of relief suggested in increasing the number of the Judges and allowing them to sit in two divisions—a method proposed in the recently defeated new Constitution. He said, also, that the bench considered the necessity for immediate relief to be great.

Nicoll Hayes led the opposition with the declaration that the real trouble was that the court did not want its members increased. He said the proposed amendment would make justice a gift instead of a right—a spirit in which the people would not want to receive it. Edmund L. Mooney said the amendment would call into being a race of supermen to determine when a litigant should have the right of going to the highest State court and when he should not.

RAIDER VENETIA SUNK, BRITISH OFFICER SAYS

Cruiser's Shot Said to Have Blown Up the German Craft Off Brazil Jan. 25.

According to an officer in the British Naval Reserve, who arrived in New York yesterday from St. Lucia in the West Indies, the German raider Venetia was sunk four weeks ago by the British cruiser Glasgow, following the fight between the raiders Venetia and St. Theodor with the cruiser Amethyst off the Island of Fernando de Noronha, 125 miles from the coast of Brazil.

The report was given to him by an officer of the Glasgow, who said that there were three vessels cruising in company when the Amethyst approached, and only two appeared to take part in the fight. The third vessel did not fire, but sheered off. The smaller of the raiders, probably the St. Theodor, was reported by the officers of the Amethyst to have been in a sinking condition when night fell and hid the vessels from the view of the cruiser.

After getting the wireless report from the Amethyst, describing the direction the raiders were steering in, the Captain of the Glasgow went after them, steaming twenty-two knots to the sixteen-knot speed of the Venetia, which he overhauled on the morning of Jan. 25, when the weather was clear and calm.

"The account given to me of the fight between the raider and the Glasgow," the naval reserve officer said, "stated that the firing commenced at a range of seven miles or more and the cruiser outranged the Venetia for a time with her six-inch guns. Later the two vessels got closer together and the firing grew hotter on both sides as the raider had two big guns forward, one on the port and one on the starboard bow on the deck under the top gallant focsle head.

"As the Venetia was unarmored, the shells of the Glasgow smashed through her hull as if it were matchwood. She soon began to collapse, and was on the point of foundering when a shell from one of the Glasgow's six-inch guns hit her magazine and she blew up, with a report that was heard many miles away and caused a rumor to be circulated in Brazil and Argentina that a naval engagement had taken place off the Brazilian coast, considerably further north than Fernando de Noronha.

"I was also informed that the Venetia had been destroyed with all her crew and that no one had been saved from the raider. Incidentally, I heard at St. Lucia that the Admiralty in London had cabled to Rear Admiral Montague E. Browning, in command of the naval station at Bermuda, to relieve the Captain of the Glasgow and send him to London to give a description of the fight with the Venetia."

STORM SWEEPS SOUTH; THIRTEEN KNOWN DEAD

Tornado Ravages Portions of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi—Over 100 Injured.

ATLANTA, Feb. 23.—Thirteen persons are known to have lost their lives, and more than a hundred have been reported injured in a tornado that swept portions of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi today.

The most serious loss of life was in Middle Alabama. Seven persons were killed in the Hollins-Midway, Stewartsville section of Alabama, and at Whitsett, Ala., four negroes were killed in the destruction of their cabins.

Much timber was blown down and many residences were damaged. Two negroes were killed at Lithonia, Ga., where at least sixty small dwellings were demolished. Six children were injured in a storm at Georgetown, Miss.

Small tornadoes also struck near Wethumpka, Ala., and Hurtsboro, Ala., causing minor property damage.

The tornado was about a mile wide, and was moving east. Practically every house in Hollins was damaged, and in some cases residences were completely demolished.

All wires east of Hollins are down, and there is no communication with that thickly settled section. As the storm was moving in that direction, it is feared the loss of life may be greater than now reported.

A number of the killed and injured were school children, as the schoolhouses in each of the three towns of Hollins, Stewartsville, and Midway were demolished.

CUBAN ELECTIONS HELD DESPITE SUSPENSION

Oriente Province, Cut Off, Had Not Heard of Decree—Will Be Declared Illegal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Persons arriving from Oriente Province today informed President Menocal that, owing to the fact that communication with Havana had been severed, news of the President's decree suspending the by-elections in that Province was not received. Elections were held on Feb. 20 at Biran and Mayari and Yabazon, the Conservatives winning by 600 majority. These elections will be declared illegal owing to the President's decree.

An appeal to the Liberal Party to cooperate with the Conservative Party to bring tranquility to the country by General Emilio Nunez, Secretary of Agriculture and Conservative candidate for Vice President, was an interesting development today. It is the first appeal the Government has made directly to the Liberals to help save the republic. It seems that the Liberal and Conservative leaders for the last two days have been quietly working to bring about harmony among Cubans. General Nunez declared in part today:

Persons arriving from Santiago today say the rebels are throwing up earthworks and strengthening the outskirts of the city against the Government attack. The rebels have seized a large quantity of dynamite stored at Cayerotonoes for the mines near Santiago. Private advices say that Gomez is now near Trinidad, dividing his forces into three columns, one commanded by himself, the second by Colonel Machedo, and the third by Colonel Solano.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Several encounters with the rebels were reported today. The band which wounded W. H. Leostabel, an American mining engineer, at Cumanayagua, Santa Clara Province, yesterday, was dispersed by a force under Sergeant Martinez, which killed Captain Pedrosa and captured four men, 25 horses, and equipment.

A rebel attack on Mayajigua was repulsed. Government troops dispersed rebels encamped at Cabiguan, Santa Clara. Captain Ortiz dispersed rebels near Dagernal, in Oriente Province, killing 15 of them.

WEST POINT GRADUATE CALLED A PRO-GERMAN

Army Orders Investigation of Charge Against Lieut. Krapf, an Aviation Student.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 23.—Preparations were made today at the army aviation camp on North Island, in San Diego Harbor, for the convening of a board of inquiry to hear the case of Lieutenant George W. Krapf, a student in the aviation school here. Although officers at the aviation camp declined to discuss the case, it is said that Colonel William A. Glassford, in command of the camp, recently received a letter from Washington which accused the Lieutenant of having shown a pro-German attitude.

The Colonel is said to have read this letter to Lieutenant Krapf, who thereupon telegraphed to General Bell, commanding the Western Department, asking for an investigation. Lieutenant Krapf's friends scout the idea that he could have been guilty of anything more than possibly indiscreet language concerning the belligerents in the European war.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The report from San Diego that Lieutenant George Washington Krapf, Jr., U. S. A., has been called upon by his superior officer to prove that he is not of pro-German sympathies excites not only surprise, but derision on the part of Massachusetts people who know the young man. Krapf is the son of a paper maker employed by the Crane mills at Dalton. Both his parents were born in Prussia while the son was born in Norfolk, Conn. He was a student in Williams College when he won a competitive examination, and was appointed to West Point.

While in the academy Krapf was a leader in sports and in music and was extremely popular. Just after graduation he married Miss Marjorie Paddock, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Paddock of Dalton.

TAFT WOULD GIVE SON TO STOP WORLD WAR

Sure There Will Be No Neutrals in Next Conflict, and None Left in This.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 23.—"If the life of my son were sacrificed in a war between Austria and Serbia in which we had no concern, through the entry of the United States into that war to localize its fire and prevent its involving the entire world, the sacrifice would be well worth while," declared former President William H. Taft, speaking at Rutgers College this afternoon for a world arbitration court.

Mr. Taft declared that if Washington were here today he would not object to an alliance looking toward such a court, and that Jefferson, who, he said, was the inventor of the phrase "entangling alliances," had shown himself ready to qualify the prohibition against foreign alliances "according to the purpose thereof" when he wanted to make an alliance with Great Britain to uphold the Monroe Doctrine.

In justifying the use of force to compel peace Mr. Taft declared that the Quakers were too far ahead of their time to be differed with lightly. "But in the present state of civilization," he added, "nations would only take advantage of a policy of non-resistance." He declared that not only would there be no neutrals in the next war, but there would be none left in this war. "The United States has done nothing of which Germany can complain," he said, "and yet we are forced to fight to protect helpless women and children from being drowned where they have a right to be."

TEACHERS ASK MORE PAY.

Board of Education Holds a Hearing on Proposed Increases.

The meeting room of the Board of Education was crowded last evening by those attending a hearing granted by President Willcox and the Committees on Finance, High and Training Schools, and Elementary Schools to the public school principals and teachers on the question of an increase in salaries. Representatives of the various teachers' associations gave their views on what the increase should be.

Miss Grace C. Strachan, President of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, spoke of the present high cost of living, and said that the school salaries now paid were forcing women and men into other fields, where the remuneration was higher. She said that the minimum salary should not be less than $900 a year, and no maximum salary less than $1,740.

Mr. Lipschutz of the High School Teachers' Association presented tables showing that New York did not pay the highest salaries to teachers.

At 10:30 o'clock President Willcox closed the hearing. The three committees will consider the statements advanced by the different speakers and may recommend some change in the present salary schedule.

A CONCERT OF "OLD MUSIC."

Society of Ancient Instruments Plays Again in Little Theatre.

The Society of Ancient Instruments played again at the Little Theatre yesterday before a musical audience, including Mme. Sembrich, Sam Franko, George Barrere, and others, who, like these visitors from France, have helped to spread the love of the "old music" among listeners of the present day.

Mme. Buisson was the singer yesterday. Mme. Patorni accompanied her on the harpsichord, and also played in the quaint chamber music ensembles, while M. Casadesus was heard alone in a sonatine for viole d'amour, the more than century-old classics of Bruni, Nicolet, and Destouches being most effective on so intimate a stage.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. EVES. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & WED. 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Incomparable MISS SPRINGTIME Concededly Best Musical Show in Town! AFTER THE PLAY THAT VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS in A KISS FOR CINDERELLA. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:20. Henry Miller IN THE GREAT DIVIDE

"When Henry Miller produced 'The Great Divide' it was pronounced the great American play. Its revival still justifies its claim to the high place accorded it originally. . . . Beautifully produced and magnificently acted. . . . Theatre-goers who want their money's worth are certainly getting it in 'The Great Divide.'"—New York correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Turn to the Right GAIETY THEATRE. B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. HAVE A HEART "Fresh, Witty, Always Tuneful."—Times. Liberty 8:20. Mats. 2:20 MATINEE TODAY. Cast includes: Margaret Romaine, Louis Bresser, Billy B. Van, Thurston Hall, Flavia Arvaro, Jas. Bradbury, Don'd Macdonald

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. KLAW & ERLANGER present Elsie Ferguson in Hubert Footner's Comedy. SHIRLEY KAYE

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:20 M. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. John Cort's Farcical Entertainment. Johnny Get Your Gun

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. MATINEE TODAY at 2:15. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD. Century Girl. ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK. After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:20. Jane Cowl in "LILAC TIME"

Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life. GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.

NAZIMOVA FULTON West 46th St. Evs. 8:30 Sharp. Mat. TODAY. In "Ception Shoals" NEXT MON. NIGHT—Seats NOW. WILLIAM THOS. A. COURTENAY—WISE in Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy. "PALS FIRST"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Times. Last Mat. TODAY 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER. MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 26. Seats NOW. GEORGE ARLISS in J. M. Barrie's The Professor's Love Story. Comedy

PAYS IN LAUGHING DIVIDENDS. Captain Kidd, Jr. Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.

HARRIS West 42d Street. NIGHTS at 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. THE YELLOW JACKET

HARRIS SPECIAL MONDAY NIGHT 8:30 TUESDAY MAT. 2:30. Moliere's The Imaginary Invalid

YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE CHEATING CHEATERS. IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:20

Last Time Tomorrow Night at 9 at the ELTINGE. NORA BAYES AND HER COMPANY in a Unique Entertainment. Prices 50c to $2.

ST. MARK'S IN THE BOUWERIE, SUNDAY, February 25, at 4. TRIDON. Will Lecture on ROMAIN ROLLAND

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1917.

PARTISAN ECONOMICS.

There are defects enough in the excess profits tax feature of the Revenue bill to defeat it without playing politics. The minority report on the bill is not without its sound arguments, but they are submerged in partisan pleas not suitable for presentation during a time of national stress little short of a crisis. The Democrats may be as guilty as the Republicans allege. So also were the Republicans guilty when they set in train the disorder which the Democrats must clear up. The country is weary of both. This is not the time for such pleas as those of the Senate minority against the Revenue bill. The country is thinking of other things, whatever Congress may be thinking about. For example, the United States Chamber of Commerce considered the subject of excess profits in war time, and resolved that there should be none. That is better than preserving or permitting them for the purposes of taxation. We have seen the result of excess profits. They inflate the labor, commodity, and security markets. All countries are controlling them or forbidding them. The excess profits which it is proposed to tax should disappear if we are to escape what we have seen other countries endure.

If excess profits are to be taxed, they ought to be taxed differently. Thus the National Trade Association has cordially voted support of the Government, but finds that the bill, as amended by the Senate, "is discriminatory, and taxes unreasonably efficient, progressive business." The association objects that profits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations should be either taxed or not taxed alike. The bill makes distinctions. Taxes proportioned to profits discriminate between investments which make large profits on a slow turnover or small profits on a quick turnover. It is a discrimination against the nimble sixpence which is the life of trade, in favor of the big business which may make larger profits. At the root lies the trouble of the calculation of profits. Assets must be valued, and assets include good-will. How shall good-will be valued in order that profits on it may be reckoned? How shall the cash value of assets be settled for the purpose of taxation? What a premium is laid upon flagitious increase of nominal assets in order to reduce the rate of taxation! Why should anybody pay taxes so long as earnings can be distributed as salaries among those who understand each other? The bill is rather a bill to debauch the virtue of taxpayers than to levy taxes for the support of Government.

Waiving these details, assuming that the bill is made to work somehow, the debate developed the idea that the bill would be obnoxious for the same reason that the New York personal tax law is hated and evaded, because it confiscates an unjust share of the income of the small capitalist who is not in trade. That the bill is invidious in its discrimination between sections of the country is something to which the Senate is as indifferent as was the House. There is no lack of patriotism, no excess of partisanship, in such remarks upon the bill. The willful disregard of familiar and approved methods of taxation at times like these is a reproach to all sharing in it, regardless of party lines. There is no justification for novelty at a crisis. Experiments are best tried in quiet times. The Senate would be justified in returning the bill to the House with the substitution of taxes which have been tried and have not failed.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

In the next House of Representatives neither party will have a majority, and the Democratic majority in the Senate will be much decreased. In the House neither party will be able to exert any discipline. It will be a paradise of hold-ups. Every group of Congressmen who have some interest to advance can combine their votes with other groups and swing them over the heads of the party managers, exacting what price they like for their support of this or that measure. There can be no whipping into line of Congressmen for any measure of national interest, for there will be no line to whip them into. On every bill there will be an "insurgent movement," the insurgents standing out against the majority until concessions have been made on some other bill in which they are interested. There will be 215 Republicans and 215 Democrats, an even division. The leaders of this chaos will be JAMES R. MANN on the Republican side and CLAUDE KITCHIN on the Democratic side. In the Senate Mr. STONE will still have the guidance of our foreign relations. The balance of power in the House will be held by five men who belong to neither party, Socialists, Prohibitionists, and what not, several of whom are known to be pacifists and one, at least, an opponent of national defense. Their votes will be needed even for the prefatory work of electing a Speaker and organizing the House.

There will be many new Congressmen, and on them, if on anybody, all hopes of practical patriotic action must rest; but a new Congressman seldom has much influence, even if it were to be supposed that the whole body of new men were untouched by the un-American propaganda which has been so potent with the old ones. The new Congress may be a great improvement on the old, but evenly divided Congresses seldom have the sense of responsibility felt by those in which a party has a good working majority and can be held to answer by the people. Until some real need is shown for calling Congress together, the President had better worry along without it; and when he does summon it, if he does, he will probably entertain no fear that he will have to hold it back from a too aggressive assertion of American rights, or that it will plunge ahead so far as to leave him hanging, outdone and shamefaced, in the rear.

LET US ALL HELP.

The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that there is no actual shortage of food anywhere in this country and that transportation conditions are in the way of improvement. Governor WHITMAN, after seriously considering the seizure of food by the State Government, has reached the conclusion that the conditions in larger cities have been exaggerated. Nevertheless, the prices of edibles will not be materially reduced immediately in this neighborhood, and a better way to relieve the shortage than by governmental interference is, as we said yesterday, for all to practice economy in the use of food, to deny themselves a little which they can well do without, in order that the supply may be sufficient to meet all immediate demands. There would be plenty of meats, bread, and milk if the people who are habitually extravagant would cease their extravagance and lessen their daily orders. Vegetables will still be comparatively scarce for a time, but the people who have never known what it is to be deprived of the humble potato or onion can lessen the burden of the poor by deliberately depriving themselves one or two days every week. Meatless days, potatoless days, will work no harm at all to persons who have been well fed, if not overfed, all their lives.

There are evidences of hysteria, of course, in the excitement about food prices. There is no actual starvation. The chief peril of these times is the ease with which public passions can be inflamed. But the situation must be viewed calmly and practically. There may be much worse conditions to deal with in the future. Everybody should be willing to bear his share of responsibility, if need be of privation.

BRITISH "RUTHLESSNESS."

When Mr. LLOYD GEORGE says that "for some time" there has been a shortage of tonnage required for the needs of the British nation, he must be speaking of a period that antedates the February declaration of ruthless submarine war. That declaration has probably not increased the shortage much. The shortage, then, exists whether or not the navy succeeds in holding down the new submarine attack, and the food supply must be increased in any case. Great Britain not only can raise more foodstuffs than she has ever done, but is in fact doing so. Still, she is not raising enough, because the producers fear to let themselves go, lest the termination of the war might bring about a collapse in prices and the loss of their investment. To remove this fear the Premier announces that the Government will guarantee them minimum prices for a certain period, which will continue whether the war ends or not. He also proposes a minimum wage for agricultural laborers.

The Government also announces through him its purpose to cut down importations and build more ships. Among the importations cut off are coffee, tea, and cocoa. Any attempt to corner the markets will be met vigorously, if necessary, by the Government taking control of the product chosen for attack by speculators. The army in France is to be made self-supporting.

The Premier describes these and the other stringent measures he proposes as dealing "ruthlessly and promptly" with the tonnage problem. The British ruthlessness is of a different kind from the German, slaughters no innocents, and breaks no commandments, but in its own fashion it is just as vigorously applied; not to neutrals, but to the men and women of Great Britain. It is almost amusing to look back and reflect that this is the nation which Germany imagined could be scared into begging for peace by a few Zeppelin raids and the bombardment of fishing villages and Summer resorts. The argument for Schrecklichkeit is that it is really a military measure, even if it produces no military results, since it frightens the enemy into submission. It might be a good argument if men were made that way. Germany thought she understood the mental processes of Englishmen; if she still retains that delusion, it must be rather badly dented by this time.

AN AMERICAN AND A NEUTRAL.

The speech of Senator POMERENE of Ohio on Thursday to a Washington audience in which were Mr. WILSON and three members of his Cabinet is brave and heartening reading for a country weary of the gospel of peace before everything, of alien propaganda, of members of Congress eager to surrender or spineless to assert American rights upon the seas. The old American spirit, the spirit of a people that loves peace, but loves national self-respect greatly more, is in these words:

> If GEORGE WASHINGTON believed that the welfare of the country required that he should come forth from his retirement in his old days to take command of our army in order to defend the rights of Americans upon the high seas in 1797 and 1798, what would he do now when all the world is aflame, when Christian civilization is in arms, when the rights of neutrals are ignored and trampled upon, when Americans are guilty of no offense save the exercise of their privileges upon the high seas? Would he leave our shores in a state of defenselessness? Would he forbid our Americans to follow their pursuits at sea?

"GOD knows," Mr. MANN said the other day in a sentence that will long stand in the pillory of loyal Americanism, "where we will land if this country enters the war." The men of 1776 took no such counsel of despair or doubt. Wherever they were to "land," they would not sacrifice right to fear.

Senator POMERENE utters the sentiment of peaceful but manly and resolute Americanism. Between his own country and another, Mr. MANN seems to be at best a neutral.

WASHINGTON ON FOREIGN ALLIANCES.

In an address to the Princeton undergraduates on Washington's Birthday President HIBBEN is reported to have said that we "are reminded that "WASHINGTON warned us of entangling alliances." A similar ascription of the Jeffersonian phrase to WASHINGTON was made—or was reported to be made—by Mr. TAFT the other day. WASHINGTON said in the Farewell Address that it is our true policy to "steer clear of permanent alliances "with any portion of the foreign "world," but he added this seldom-quoted proviso:

> Taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

"The old order changeth," Dr. HIBBEN went on to say; "what was wise "in WASHINGTON'S day we dare not "follow today because we have come "under a higher obligation." A nation must fulfill its duties according to its present conception of them. It is worth while, however, to record WASHINGTON'S theory of foreign alliances.

OPULENCE IN AROOSTOOK.

Aroostook County in Maine is a mighty mother of potatoes. The Aroostook farmers have millions of bushels to sell, and millions they have sold. Time was they waxed fat on dollar-a-bushel potatoes. This annus mirabilis they have been getting four, five, at the nearest railroad station; and still potato prices climb skyward as swiftly as Jack's Bean Stalk.

To those of us in populous cities pent, the letter of an Aroostook philosopher to The Boston Herald is edifying. He supposes that "the cities "are rather sore because we are getting ten times as much for potatoes "as it costs to raise them." Government regulation of food prices may result from this opulence of the ruralists; "but," muses the philosopher, "everybody's doing it, and "Aroostook is surely making up for "the lean years."

Thrice happy Aroostook, rich in hoes and automobiles. This anecdote teaches us that not all the money in the world is made in Wall Street, and that the abhorred middleman is not alone in making us "sore."

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

Germany, it appears, is displeased with Spain's spirited answer to the announcement of the submarine blockade. She had supposed Spain to have been "fixed." She had offered "to provide Spain with coal, to buy "a portion of her orange harvest, and "to transfer to her some of the German ships detained in Spanish ports, "provided they were not employed for "the benefit of the Allies." She had also offered to pledge herself to pay Spain for the lives and property she might destroy in the course of the submarine war. After making these liberal offers Germany was wounded and astounded to receive from Spain a note containing these words and others like them:

> The Spanish Government * * * must protest calmly but firmly to the Imperial Government and must make at the same time the necessary reserves * * * principally in view of the loss of life which its attitude may cause. * * * These methods * * * threatening with grave dangers the lives of her subjects. * * * Spain's claims * * * are based on the inexorable duty which binds a Government to protect the lives of its subjects and maintain the integrity of its sovereignty so that the course of national existence be not interrupted.

Germany offers not only to pay for the lives of all the Spaniards she may kill, but to keep Spain in coal and ships and buy her oranges. In return for these generosities she receives the incomprehensible reply that Spain values "the lives of her subjects" above money. No wonder Germany is grieved and affronted. It is not long since she made a proposal to pay the United States for the lives of those lost in the Lusitania, and was puzzled and annoyed to find that nevertheless the United States still insisted on its position. The German political mind does not seem capable of conceiving the idea that other nations think of anything but money, and the diplomatic mistakes it has made are chiefly due to this cause.

The General Staff's Universal Military Service bill, transmitted to Congress yesterday by the Secretary of War, seems to be the best of all the measures yet prepared to provide the nation with a citizen army that will always be ready for its protection. It is reasonable and comprehensive. Its exemptions will meet general approval. Its operation would work hardship to no American citizen, but, on the contrary, would tend to develop the young men of America physically and mentally, and if it could be made a law and put in operation this country would never again be forced into war with no better defenders than raw and undisciplined recruits.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Emphasis Queerly Misplaced.

As in all the utterances of the avowed or virtual friends of Germany and defenders of her cause, so in the appeal of the Association of German-American Pastors for all the churches in this country to hold a "day of prayer and repentance" the fact that we have sold arms and munitions to the Allies is treated as a crime. This, as the German-American pastors put it, constitutes "America's share in the bloodguiltiness of war."

They, like so many others of like sympathies, cannot get out of their heads the belief that if it had not been for these exportations the war would have been over long ago, and over in exactly the way they desire—in the peace that would have followed Germany's complete victory over the rest of Europe. Yet there is no foundation for that belief. Those who hold it forget that Germany missed her leap, and the war, for her, changed from attack into self-defense months and months before a single American shell or cartridge crossed the ocean. And since then, though it is true that the amount of such material shipped abroad has necessitated the use of some figures that looked large when standing on paper by themselves, really it has played but a small part either in the conduct of the war or in the total of our outgoing trade.

Of almost infinitely more importance to the Allies than the "arms and ammunition" sent to them by us have been other things, the shipping of which passes for almost or quite innocent, even with that queer brand of pacifists whose hearts beat so warmly for the most militant and aggressive nation on earth. The Allies would, indeed, have missed what of direct and immediate utility in battle they have obtained from us, but neither their victory nor Germany's defeat depended or depends on it. The case is entirely different as regards foodstuffs, copper, and half a hundred other forms of merchandise which nobody thinks of mentioning in connection with "blood-guiltiness." And though a few of Germany's more thoroughgoing friends have now and then demanded a complete suspension of trade with the Allies, it has been as avowed partisans, not as professed moralists.

East Side Notables Are Calm.

New York's Mrs. HARRIS, unlike the one whose fame is of earlier date and probably will be of longer duration, was revealed yesterday by one of THE TIMES reporters as a real woman, facing stern realities with what seemed like real courage and intelligence. Thus pictured, she was strangely different from what a leader of feminine mobs is expected to be, and in her talk there was nothing of the incendiary or the violent. She talked as quietly about the financial resources and expenditures of her family as if she had been a Chancellor of the Exchequer dealing with a national budget, and the fact that her balance came on the wrong side of the ledger only emphasized her imitation of such officials in these days. Her own hardships, she admitted, or frankly stated, rather, had been much less severe than those of many of her neighbors, and she made it evident that her leadership in the recent march on the City Hall was assumed at least partly from altruistic motives.

Another TIMES investigator of east side conditions drew a picture likely to be even more surprising, for his subject was the Miss GANZ on whom has been fixed—and, according to well-authenticated report, fixed in the spirit of irony—the name of "Sweet Marie." She has played an active part in many an east side excitement, and her repute as a trouble-maker is at least city-wide. Yet this not infrequently stormy person also proved to be not at all alarming, when interviewed in her home, and she, too, discoursed sensibly as well as calmly about life as she and her neighbors find it in the era of high prices.

Miss GANZ may be an "agitator," but she agitates after, not instead of, doing a hard day's work at her trade. When reminded of the rumor that a mysterious somebody has been paying huge sums of money for the incitement of food riots on the east side, Miss GANZ quoted, consciously or unconsciously, the epitaph of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, and told the reporter to look about him as he sat, incidentally taking a glance at some recently dated pawn tickets. As she probably would have been paid if anybody had been, the chances are that the rumor was rumor and nothing more.

Staking All on One Weapon.

It is more than slightly strange—and more than slightly significant, perhaps—that Germany has now come to ascribe first importance in her admittedly desperate struggle for existence, not to the army to which she trusted so confidently at the beginning of the war, but to the submarine, a borrowed weapon which she began seriously to study long after the war started.

And the effectiveness of the submarine, whatever that effectiveness may prove to be, is due only to the ineffectiveness of her navy, to the upbuilding of which she had devoted almost as much time and money as to her army. The Zeppelin, which in some senses, though not in others, really is a German invention, has lamentably failed to meet the expectations of its builder and his countrymen, and has injured its owners far more than those against whom its imagined powers were directed.

That the submarine is at present an almost exclusively German tool is due to the fact that all others have disappointed her. It is not that her enemies could not use it as well as she, but that they have ocean commerce, while hers long since was driven from every sea.

SHALL THE TIMES TRY IT?

Florida Offers a Ton of Strawberries for a Ton of Times by Airplane.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

(1.) Here and at Palm Beach are plenty of people who would pay a dollar a copy for a TIMES the day of publication.

(2.) Here at Plantation Allapatah are slews of dead ripe strawberries for which your midnight Broadway neighbors would gladly pay some dollars per box.

(3.) Curtiss biplanes might easily fly up (as far as Washington in this weather) carrying a ton of strawberries and return with a ton of THE TIMES, and do it during daylight, every day.

Lots of aviators are in training here daily. You people up North ought to be sending more to the Curtiss school here. Finest spot in the world for all sorts of sky business. Even a total eclipse of the sun is coming June 8 next year. T.

Miami, Fla., Feb. 20, 1917.

Cicero, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How long, O Pacifist, will you dare to abuse our patience? How long are we to be the sport of watchful waiting? Have the guards stationed every night on the docks and bridges of our metropolitan city made no impression on you? Does the watch that patrols the streets of New York excite no alarm? Does the blockade of our shipping driven from the seas by the insolent enemy of mankind arouse in you no resentment? Are you waiting for another Lusitania, another Pentecost of Calamity? The people are covered with consternation—all patriots are of one mind—they unite against you in every quarter. You shall not smother American patriotism. You shall not commercialize the honor of the nation and the lives of its citizens. But, oh, degenerate times. The Congress is informed; the President knows every circumstance, and yet the frightfulness goes on, and the murderer still lives. Lives, did I say? He comes into the house; he takes his seat among us; he throws his eyes around and marks every one of us for destruction, while we, brave men, sit here in tame debate, conceiving, if we save our pocketbooks, we discharge our duty to our country.

New York, Feb. 21, 1917. AMERICA.

Educating Mexicans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in this morning's TIMES that a campaign to educate Mexico is to be undertaken by an organization of persons interested in public education here, including several college Presidents, and that they hope to interest people to such an extent as to raise funds for the costs of the campaign and for experimental purposes.

Permit me the privilege of stating that Mexicans, that is, the enlightened, the civilized, can and are perfectly able to take care of their own problems, to solve them in accordance with their own points of view and in harmony with their racial tendencies.

Civilization of the highest type has not only existed, but it does actually exist in Mexico; men of distinction in science, literature, in fact, in all fields of human endeavor, have flourished and still reflect credit to their country. Their Latin civilization is today, as has always been, a legitimate source of pride to them.

I do not wish to discuss educative systems, but I do wish to assert that Mexicans have a perfect right to demand to be let alone to work out their own salvation, to be allowed to develop themselves physically and mentally as they deem best; they are asking no outside help or favors from philanthropic friends of education.

MARCO A. BARRANCO, M. D.

New York, Feb. 21, 1917.

Not Texas Sentiment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In justice to all loyal Texans, please permit me to state that this Oscar Calloway, one of the Texas Congressmen and an ardent pacifist who is embarrassing the Administration at this serious time with his outpourings and non-support, does not voice the opinion of the people of his district or any part of Texas. He was badly defeated last November for re-election on account of his hysterical objections to preparedness. I am sincerely glad that he has been retired, and I hope his voice will no longer be heard, to the detriment of his country and State.

New York, Feb. 22, 1917. A TEXAN.

The Referendum of November.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Monday's issue you mention Dr. Frank Oliver Hall as advocating a referendum. That was made in November last, when this nation elected its President and its Congress in a constitutional manner, and the people all had a voice or a vote which decided in unmistakable way, and Congress has shown that it faithfully stands by the choice of the people and their twice chosen President, and should now remain confident of results. CARLOS A. BUTLER.

West Orange, N. J., Feb. 19, 1917.

When Bernstorff Arrives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If we can manage to hold our horses for a few days until von Bernstorff gets to Berlin, the chances are that he will give Wilhelm von Hohenzollern the liveliest bit of news that has excited that somewhat nervous person in the course of his erratic career. No fact is more outstanding in the world war than German ignorance of the world outside of Germany.

EDWARD H. CLEVELAND, M. D.

New York, Feb. 22, 1917.

WHY PEACE?

Tell me, O Wind that bloweth
Over the restless sea,
That rendeth the shrouds of the ghostly clouds
And striketh the waves' wild harmony,
What of the ships thou passest by?
What of the ships that sleeping lie?
What of the shadows hovering nigh?
Dost thou find peace?

Tell me, O Wind that wandereth
Along the city street,
And listeth its groan and ceaseless moan
And weary echo of weary feet,
What of the forms thou passest by?
The eager step, the watchful eye?
The faces—wistful, grim and wry?
Dost thou find peace?

Tell me, O Wind that lingereth
Upon the country plain,
That swayeth the clover and bendeth over
The heavy heads of ripening grain,
What of the homes thou passest by?
The drudging toil that thou canst spy?
(Lone toil that makes Youth quickly die)
Dost thou find peace?

Tell me, O Wind that shaketh
The strength of the aged hill,
That beareth death in thy mighty breath
And madly speaketh thy message shrill,
In any scene thou passest by,
In any voice thou hearest cry,
In thine own wailing, weird reply,
Dost thou find peace?

VIVIAN VAUGHAN SLATON.

PRESIDENT TO TAKE OATH ON SUNDAY

Private White House Ceremony Likely on March 4 Despite Department Ruling.

ISSUES CALL TO SENATE

Customary Special Session Is Decided On in Connection with the Inauguration Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Details of the inaugural plans, which have been indefinite because March 4 falls on Sunday, began clearing up today with the official announcement that President Wilson had called the customary special session of the new Senate on March 5. A plan to abandon it had been under consideration. The special Senate session will include the usual ceremonies of inaugurating the Vice President, which compose about half of the formalities of the day.

It seems to have been decided that President Wilson will take the oath of office privately in the White House on Sunday, March 4, but it has not been announced whether he will take the oath again at the public ceremony in the open air at the front of the Capitol on March 5.

It has been suggested that the President should make the public ceremony merely the occasion for delivering his inaugural address. It is certain that Vice President Marshall will take his oath in the formal way at the special Senate session on Monday, March 5, but it has not been determined whether he will take it before that time.

President Wilson's Proclamation.

The President's proclamation calling the special Senate session, issued today, was as follows:

> Whereas, Public interests require that the Senate of the United States be convened at 12 o'clock on the fifth day of March next to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive;
>
> Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on the fifth day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

The State Department ruled today that if the President decided not to take the oath until Monday there would be no interim period in which the country would be without a President. A circular letter made public by Assistant Secretary Adee said:

> "There is no interregnum between the expiration of the term of one President and the beginning of the term of his successor, although there may be a slight interval when the executive power is suspended."

The State Department cites as a precedent the case of President Hayes, who was elected for the term beginning March 4, 1877, which day came on Sunday, similar to the forthcoming term of President Wilson, and was sworn in at 7:05 P. M. March 3 at the White House by Chief Justice Waite. The oath was again taken by President Hayes on March 5, after his inaugural address.

In the President's Discretion.

The letter also cites an opinion by Chief Justice Marshall, given at the time when a Presidential term first commenced on Sunday, in which the Chief Justice and his associates advocated postponing the oath till Monday "unless some official duty should require it being taken on Sunday." Continuing the letter says:

> "As the Constitution only provides that the President shall take the oath it prescribes before he enter on the execution of his office, and as the law is silent on the subject the time seems to be in some measure at the discretion of that high officer. There is an obvious propriety in taking the oath as soon as it can conveniently be taken and thereby shortening the interval when the executive is suspended. But some interval is inevitable. * * * This interval may be unavoidably prolonged. * * * If circumstances should render it unfit to take the oath on the 4th of March and the public business would sustain no injury by its being deferred until the fifth, no impropriety is perceived in deferring it till the fifth."

The controversy over what part women shall take in the inaugural ceremonies shows signs of quieting down. Mrs. James H. Bogge of the Woman's Wilson Union, who announced last night the withdrawal of all-women from the inaugural parade because of a difficulty with Chairman Harper of the Inaugural Committee over a State float demonstration, said today that she had no further statement to make, and Mr. Harper indicated that he considered the incident closed. The Chairman said that he had assurances that many women's organizations would be in line.

EXTOLS WILSON'S COURAGE.

Ambassador Page Says President Bears Criticism Without Flinching.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 23.—Before a large assembly of Americans Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, at a celebration of Washington's Birthday yesterday, delivered an address wherein he pointed out the eminent position attained by America in all fields of human energy, and said that her greatest contribution to mankind had been wholly moral in that she had given to the world liberty, the one thing which today might regenerate the world and save it from a peril which threatens its existence. He declares that liberty, which had struggled in its birth in other lands, had reached its full stature in America.

"Under the leadership of him whom we are assembled here to honor, America made its way until it stood forth among the nations of the earth as a beacon for all the world," Mr. Page said. "Liberty exists because of America, and will survive because of her. When the fathers of the American Republic assembled in solemn convention 140 years ago to declare for liberty, enforce their right of liberty by revolution and provide for preservation of liberty in the future, they laid down as inalienable fundamental principles to which they pledged their lives, their property, and their sacred honor. This pledge their descendants have kept; this is the contribution to mankind which America has made.

"They proclaimed these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. These were the first principles America established and gave to the world. All countries or peoples today enjoying liberty owe it to America. This liberty is entrusted today to the leadership of men who are as liberty-loving as those from whom they are descended, with one at their head who though, like Washington, has been criticised, even denounced, by those ignorant of the responsibilities laid upon him, has borne those responsibilities with the same high courage and singleness and steadfastness of purpose which made Washington the first man not only of his time but of all time."

The British Ambassador, Sir Rennell Rodd, and many South American diplomats were present. Mr. Page's remarks were warmly applauded.

New York Troops on Way Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Dispatches from headquarters of the Southern Department to the War Department today announced movements of troops for their home stations for muster out since Feb. 19. The troops included New York Ambulance Company No. 4 and Field Bakery Company.

THE GRAVE MENACE OF PACIFISM.

A Loose Conception of Government and International Affairs May Paralyze the Arm of the Administration.

By PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN,
Professor of International Law, Princeton University.

Princeton, Feb. 22, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States has evidently more to fear from within than from without. In addition to German-American conspiracies and disaffection we now have the menace of pacifism. At a time when America is trying patiently and firmly to make clear that it will stand up manfully for its rights we have German-Americans and pacifists alike treasonably assuring Germany that we will never fight.

It is not strange that pacifists should oppose the adoption of the Federal measures against spies and other enemies of the Government. They realize that their pernicious propaganda may easily render them subject to suspicion in time of war. They desire to preserve complete immunity if they should ever seek to embarrass the Government in its conduct of the war.

This attitude is a menace to the institution of democracy itself. It can mean nothing else than that men in a democracy are unwilling to abide by the decision of their fellow-citizens. No one should deny, of course, the right of every man to persuade his fellow-citizens either in favor of, or against, a proposed course of action. There must be all possible liberty of speech in a democracy in order that public opinion may be intelligently formed. But when democracy has once made the fateful decision of prosecuting its rights by the sword, good citizens must either accept that decision or get out. When a nation's existence is at stake, it cannot tolerate in its midst the presence of men disloyal to the Government charged with its defense. In this sense it is obviously the duty of every loyal citizen to say: "My country, right or wrong!"

Another danger of pacifism lies in its astounding advocacy of a national referendum on the question of war. When the Government is striving to protect great national interests from an immediate menace and sees grave perils on every hand it cannot readily disclose without inviting war, the momentous issue must be left to the people at large! Unenlightened public opinion, lacking necessarily all the comprehensive information possessed by the Government, is to be free either to plunge the country into war or to stay the hand of the Government in its efforts to defend the nation!

Unfortunately this loose conception of government and of international affairs is all too prevalent. At this juncture the danger is most serious that pacifism may paralyze the efforts of the Administration to protect our rights and meet our international obligations. Backed by plenty of money from diverse sources, supported by German sympathizers and by certain craven Americans whose idealism is that of prosperity and comfort, this pacifist propaganda may assume portentous proportions.

There can be but one patriotic duty at this time; and that is loyally to support the President and his advisers in any measures they may demand for the adequate protection of American rights and the performance of international duty. In time of storm we must trust the Captain and his crew. There can be no referendum at such a crisis. And if war should come, there can be no treasonable propaganda against war. The nation must be united at such a time or go under. No laws or measures of any kind can be too drastic for disloyal citizens who refuse to accept the verdict of their fellow-citizens as expressed by their chosen representatives—the President of the United States and the Senate and House of Representatives.

I desire to express my deep appreciation of the vigorous manner in which THE TIMES is trying to combat this grave menace of pacifism.

PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN.

ASKS PROTECTION FOR SHIPS

American Rights League Sends Telegram to President.

The Executive Committee of the American Rights League at a meeting yesterday sent a telegram to President Wilson, urging him to take immediate action to enable American passenger ships to sail under sufficient protection, and decided to hold a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on March 5, to protest against what was termed Government inaction, or to "offer support to the President, if a policy of protecting American rights has in the meantime been adopted." The telegram follows:

February 23, 1917.

President Wilson, White House, Washington, D. C.

The American Rights League, a non-partisan patriotic organization representing every State in the Union, and including as its officers nearly 200 representative Americans of professional and business standing, respectfully but most earnestly urges the President to take immediate and effective action for the arming or convoying of American ships through the barred zone established by the German Government, and for the proper protection of American citizens traveling on ships, of whatever nationality, in exercise of their rights to full freedom of the seas. The league respectfully expresses the profound humiliation of the American people in seeing ships flying the American flag held idle in our harbors for lack of that protection to which they are justly entitled, while American citizens traveling abroad must sail under other flags. It holds the present virtual blockade of American ports to be an intolerable insult to a free people, and incompatible with the honorable traditions of our great nation; and urges the President to take prompt measures to secure relief.

AMERICAN RIGHTS LEAGUE.
George Haven Putnam, President.
Douglas W. Johnson, Chairman Executive Committee.
William Emerson, Secretary and Treasurer.
Everett V. Abbott, Lawrence F. Abbott, W. K. Brice, Frederic R. Coudert, Richard Henry Gatling, Franklin H. Giddings, Lawrence Godkin, Charles P. Howland, Richard M. Hurd, R. De Raasloff, James B. Townsend, Louis L. Seaman, Executive Committee.

The Chamber of Commerce has called a meeting for Monday afternoon to consider the question of American shipping and to decide on what attitude it will take. The American Rights League will seek the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce in holding the mass meeting on March 5.

PROTESTS ON FREDERIK VIII.

Neutrals on Bernstorff Ship Reported Indignant at Examiners' Work.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 23.—Facilitation of the work of examining the baggage of passengers was announced today as the reason for moving the steamer Frederik VIII., with former Ambassador von Bernstorff and other Germans from the United States on board, from the Bedford Basin, where the examination of passengers, cargo, and baggage has been in progress for several days. It was learned later that the liner had to take on coal and water also.

The steamer was brought up to a pier at the steamship terminals last night and the removal of baggage to the freight sheds on the pier was begun. The examination will be completed in the sheds. No passengers will be permitted to go on shore, and only those having official business will be permitted to board the vessel. It was stated today that it might be another week before the steamer would be allowed to resume her voyage to Copenhagen.

Reports have come from the ship that some of the neutral passengers who have been examined have not taken kindly to the methods used. It is said that some have threatened to send protests to the American Government by wireless as soon as the steamer gets to sea. A request today that details of the operations of the examination be furnished the press elicited from the naval officer in charge this reply:

"The position of the Frederik VIII. is that of a neutral vessel undergoing visit and search on the high seas, which, for mutual convenience, is taking place in the shelter of a harbor. It is thus an affair of naval war operations, and, as such, not to be described to the public. Every courtesy is being shown to all the passengers, of whatever nationality."

W. E. BEMIS LEFT $878,919.

Widow of Standard Oil Official Gets Entire Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The report of Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark of Mount Vernon filed today valued the net estate of William E. Bemis, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company of New York, at $878,919. The entire estate is inherited by the widow, Mrs. Frances L. Bemis.

The report showed that the property was made up almost entirely of oil stocks. The real estate was valued at only $29,000. His household goods were appraised at $350, his forty-foot yacht Frances at $1,500, an automobile at $300, and twenty-four cases of curios at $577. The State will collect a transfer tax of $22,717.59.

Eugene C. Clark's Estate $329,258.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark of Mount Vernon today filed with Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester County his appraisal of the estate of Eugene C. Clark of Yonkers, who for many years was connected with the Alexander Smith Carpet Company. His total estate is fixed at $329,258.03, made up of real estate worth $65,200, and personalty valued at $264,058.03. Mr. Clark left three insurance policies valued at $65,000, and he owned 290 shares of the Westchester Trust Company valued at $35,775. He also owned the cruising yacht Tainwha, which is appraised at $10,000.

VALENTINER QUITS ART MUSEUM HERE

Curator in Charge of Decorations Sends Resignation from Berlin.

NOW IN THE GERMAN ARMY

Decision Made Before Relations Between Kaiser's Government and America Became Tense.

Dr. Wilhelm R. Valentiner has resigned as Curator of Decorative Art of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Announcement of his resignation was made yesterday by Edward Robinson, Director of the museum. Dr. Valentiner is now a soldier in the German army.

"The many friends in this city of Dr. Valentiner will learn with regret that he has decided to remain in Germany after the war and has therefore resigned his place in the musuem," Director Robinson said. "His resignation was communicated in a letter just received by the Director and written in Berlin Dec. 28, 1916, before the recent events which have disturbed the relations between Germany and the American Government. It has no connection with them, but is based entirely on personal considerations. The principal reasons he gives for his decision are his attachment for his native land, which he says grows stronger the more he is called upon to serve it, and his desire to devote himself when the war is over to purely scientific work, for which in his peculiar field, Europe offers better opportunities than this country."

Dr. Valentiner was born in Hanover, Germany, thirty-eight years ago. His father was a well-known Professor of Astronomy at the University of Heidelberg, from which institution Dr. Valentiner was graduated. He came to America as Curator of the museum in 1907. The Department of Decorative Art was then a new department, with the late J. Pierpont Morgan's Hoentschel collection as a nucleus. Dr. Valentiner is understood to have been recommended by Dr. Wilhelm Bode, Director General of the Royal Museums of Berlin, and Director Julius

RADICAL PACIFISTS CHILLY TO WILSON

Express Confidence in President Only While He Keeps Out of War.

SEIZE NATIONAL CONGRESS

Ride Down Conservatives Who Called It and Demand a War Referendum.

Peace-at-any-price advocates got control of the National Pacifist Congress, called by the American Peace Society and held at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday, and placed the peace workers of the United States on record, technically, as against war under any conditions and in favor of a long list of radical measures which the defeated conservatives characterized as "puerile, foolish, and dangerous." The climax came last night, when a resolution fostered by the American Peace Society expressing confidence in President Wilson was amended so that it expressed confidence only in the sentiments expressed in his peace address to the Senate; or, as some of the radical speakers put it, they had confidence in the President only so long as he didn't go to war.

The resolution as introduced by Arthur D. Call, Secretary of the American Peace Society, concluded by saying that the congress "expresses unanimously its perfect confidence in the high integrity and patriotic devotion of the President of the United States, as he conscientiously struggles through these dark days for the avoidance of war."

Joseph J. Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners, representing the Emergency Peace Federation, started the opposition by offering the amendment that the pacifists express approval only of the President's peace speech and stop there. Dr. Anne Garlin Spencer was on her feet with a shout of "No!" Mr. Call got the floor and said:

"The President, my friends, is bigger than any one speech; he is the President!" Despite the earnest efforts of the conservatives, the amendment was carried by a close vote. The sentiment expressed in the resolution will be a part of a message that a committee from the Congress was instructed to take to the White House.

At the close of the conference last night fears were expressed by delegates of the American Peace Society, which is the leading conservative organization and the oldest and strongest peace society in the United States, that the actions of the Congress would be far from an aid to the movement for peace. There were charges that the meetings had been packed on the last day by members of the newer and radical peace organizations, for there was no submission of credentials and any one who felt like voting did so.

In their seizure of the control of the congress yesterday afternoon the radicals rode rough shod over the conservatives on every subject.

The first overt act happened just before luncheon. There had been much talk during the morning and not one word of praise, unheard, for Theodore Roosevelt. Dr. Jackson E. Ralston, President of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, who was in the chair, and Dr. George W. Kirchwey, who was on the floor, had expressed themselves as hopeful that something was going to be done.

They were not mistaken. Some one made a harmless-looking motion that a committee on program be named—from the floor—to give intelligent direction to the congress. This committee was named and luncheon adjournment taken. When the afternoon session opened the program committee had a list of propositions for discussion, but at the first it was moved that the propositions on the program be adopted in the form of resolutions.

The first proposition was that the pacifists were unalterably opposed to war—any kind of war for any kind of purpose, not only as a general principle, but in the present crisis. This was just the sort of thing the conservatives had wished to avoid, regarding it as harmful to the pacifist movement. Dr. Arthur Minton of Trenton said:

"If this is done, the peace workers will forfeit the respect of the people of the country, who will suspect an element of treason in such a resolution."

The word "treason" brought outcries and groans from all parts of the hall. Dr. Samuel T. Dutton of the World's Court League called the resolution "puerile" and said it would not dignify the congress and would throw discredit upon the peace movement. Over the strenuous objections of other conservatives, the resolution was passed by a one to two vote.

The next resolution declared against Section 3 of the Overman Espionage bill. Again the conservatives fought on the ground that the Government would take the stand that the pacifists were interfering too mugh with detail of government, but the motion carried. Then a resolution was passed declaring against all military training in schools, and a fourth was directed against conscription in time of peace or time of war.

Then a delegate forced consideration of the war referendum only to find that the Conservative Committee on Findings, appointed yesterday morning, had not reported it. This precipitated a demand for its consideration over the head of the conservatives.

A motion to modify the war referendum proposal to except times of invasion was lost, and then Dr. Kirchwey observed: "Well, I think if you do pass this resolution, President Wilson will not at all feel that his hands are tied." The resolution was carried.

TALKS ON POETRY OF WAR.

Mlle. de Lambert's References to French Heroism Stir Audience.

Mlle. Marguerite de Lambert, in a talk upon "La Poesie de la Guerre," (poetry of the war,) with recitations at the Museum of French Art yesterday afternoon, received a warm reception from an audience strongly pro-French. Mlle. de Lambert, who is said to be only 20, has a vivacious personality. She wore a gown of thin black material, and her hair, down her back, was tied with a ribbon at the neck, after the maner of a young girl.

She compared the poetry of the past with that of the present, saying that the Greeks fighting the battles of civilization against the savages could be compared to the Allies of today. Her references to Verdun, to the heroism of the French soldiers, military and civilian, of the fight for "honor and liberty," and as "champions of the world," were all received with enthusiastic applause.

At the close of her address she told of being asked her impressions of New York immediately upon landing, before she had seen the city. "I will tell you now," she said, "that as one has a feeling of the grandeur and space in entering a Gothic cathedral, so I felt in coming into New York, where everything is so high."

HIS ETIQUETTE COST HIM $5.

Fined for Resenting Man's Seizure of Car Seat While Woman Stood.

Philip Schwartz of 2,420 Grand Avenue, the Bronx, a surveyor for the city, was fined $5 by Magistrate Groehl in Morrisania Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Harry Einstein, a lawyer of 1,254 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx. The charge grew out of an argument on a southbound Third Avenue elevated train.

Einstein told the Magistrate that, when he boarded the train, he saw a seat between Schwartz and the person sitting beside him. He said he asked Schwartz to move over, but that, instead of doing so, Schwartz moved the other way and, nodding to a woman in the car, asked her to sit down. Einstein took the seat thus made vacant, whereupon, he said, Schwartz grabbed him and pulled him by the lapel from the seat, breaking his eyeglasses.

They left the train at 166th Street, and Einstein asked Patrolman Stump of the Morrisania Police Station to make the arrest.

BURGLAR MAY BE A SPY.

Papers at Yacht Club and H. de B. Parsons's Home at Rye Disturbed.

Members of the American Yacht Club of Rye, N. Y., are urging the police to determine the identity of a man who entered the clubhouse on Milton Point Wednesday night or early Thursday morning and rummaged among the records. They assert that he then broke into the home of H. de Berkeley Parsons, a prominent official of the organization, and Chairman of the Racing Committee of the New York Yacht Club, to continue his search.

Some of the members suspect the man was a German spy, intent on obtaining information about yachts that would be available to the Government in the event of war with Germany. In support of this theory they point to the fact that nothing was stolen from the clubhouse or the home of Mr. Parsons, although there was valuable silverware at the latter place.

Charles Winkler, who has charge of the clubhouse, which is on a strip of land two miles from Rye, made the discovery on Thursday morning. He notified the police, and when they went to the home of Mr. Parsons they found it had been broken into and ransacked. Mr. Parsons has been living in Manhattan recently. He was summoned and found that nothing of value had been taken. The police and club officials, however, refused to discuss the spy theory.

The club has about 500 members, a number of whom own fast sailing yachts and power boats. Among the members are Oliver Harriman, Edgar Palmer, Nelson Macy, George Leith, Clifford Mallory, Richard Steers, and Harold W. Webb.

To add to the excitement Mrs. Richard T. Wainwright captured an alleged burglar in her home Wednesday, but the club members are sure he had no connection with the other man sought. Mrs. Wainwright went to look over her house at Milton Point, which had been closed, and found the man in a closet, where he had hid on hearing her enter. She called the gardener and the man was turned over to the police. The intruder, it is said, made no effort to get away.

R. DE KOVENS GIVE MUSICALE.

Entertain in Elizabethan Hall of Their Home—The Guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven entertained with a musicale last night in the Elizabethan hall at their home, 1,025 Park Avenue. The artists were the Misses Rose and Attalie Sutro, who played several duos, and Theodore Karle, tenor.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Justice and Mrs. Francis E. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. James Breese, Miss Caroline Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Delano, Mrs. Alfred Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosvelt, Jr., Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Putnam, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Arthur Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Prince and Princess Troubetzkoy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Potter.

R. R. LYTLE, JR., MARRIES.

Member of American Ambulance Corps Weds Miss E. F. Spahr.

The marriage of Richard Ridgely Lytle, Jr., a son of Dr. Richard Lytle of 306 West 100th Street, and Miss Elizabeth Fine Spahr, a daughter of Mrs. Charles B. Spahr of Princeton, N. J., was solemnized at noon yesterday in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights, and Bishop David H. Greer performed the ceremony. Scott Hamilton Lytle was the best man.

Mr. Lytle was graduated from Princeton in 1913, and since the beginning of the war has been connected with the Commission for the Relief of the Belgians and a member of the American Ambulance Corps of France.

SCHUMANN-HEINK INJURED.

Two Ribs Broken When Her Auto Is Hit by Street Car in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink sustained two fractured ribs, a sprained wrist, and probable internal injuries tonight when the automobile in which she and her accompanist, Miss Evans, were riding, was struck by a street car.

MISS RIVES WEDS ON APRIL 11.

Her Marriage to F. M. Godwin to be Held in Cathedral of St. John.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Rives, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, and Frederick M. Godwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Godwin, will take place on April 11 in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Bishop Greer is to perform the ceremony, and will be assisted by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, Newport.

The couple's engagement was announced last December. Their wedding is the first one announced for Easter week. Miss Rives's father is a lawyer and former Corporation Counsel of this city. Mr. Godwin is a great-grandson of William Cullen Bryant, the poet.

Geer-Hamilton Wedding Tonight.

The marriage of Miss Katharine Ellis Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Hamilton of Cazenovia, N. Y., and Lieutenant Joseph White Geer, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer of this city, will take place this evening at Fayette Park, Syracuse, N. Y.

The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Fanny L. Hamilton. Delano Ames of Baltimore, Md., will be best man, and the ushers will include Olin Potter Geer, and Walter Geer, Jr. of this city, Alston Headley of Albany, and Steele Watkyns of Waterbury, Conn.

Women of the Orient at Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds Brown entertained the Women's American-Oriental Club last night at their home, 79 Park Avenue. Among the members of the club are many Japanese and Chinese women of this city, who wore their native costumes to the reception. Dr. Sidney Gulick spoke, and the music consisted of Oriental and American selections.

Celebrate Their Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barker Hodgman, of 399 Park Avenue, gave a dinner last night in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton to celebrate their silver wedding anniversary. The ballroom was decorated with silvered smilax and flowers and silver vases were given as souvenirs. About forty guests attended the dinner and others came in later for dancing and supper.

Mrs. C. M. Schwab's Musicales.

Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, of 303 West Seventy-third Street, has announced that she will discontinue her Sunday afternoon musicales during Lent. Mrs. Schwab has been giving a series of musicales for her friends every Winter.

Carranza Gets Lansing's Reply.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 23.—The Foreign Office received today Secretary Lansing's acknowledgment of General Carranza's note addressed to neutral powers asking their co-operation toward terminating the war in Europe. The Peruvian Government also has answered the note saying it is hopeful that General Carranza's humanitarian proposal will be accepted by neutrals.

ASKS COL. GARDINER TO RETURN MEDAL

War Department Acts on Report of an Investigating Board of Officers.

SCANDALOUS, SAYS COLONEL

Declares Medal Cannot Lawfully Be Taken from Him Without Hearing—Has Had It 45 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Asa Bird Gardiner, former District Attorney of New York County, who is a retired Lieutenant Colonel of the United States Army, has been directed by the Secretary of War to return to the War Department a Congressional Medal of Honor awarded to him for services in the civil war.

The action of the Secretary was based on a report made by a board of army officers, of which Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, formerly Commanding General of the Army, was President. The board was appointed in accordance with a provision of the National Defense act of June 3, 1916. A clause in that act provides that a board to consist of five general officers on the retired list of the army shall be convened by the Secretary of War within sixty days after the approval of the act "for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon past awards or issues of the so-called Congressional Medal of Honor by or through the War Department; this with a view to ascertaining what medals of honor, if any, have been awarded or issued for any cause other than distinguished conduct by an officer or enlisted man in action involving actual conflict with an enemy by such officer or enlisted man or by troops with which he was serving at the time of such action."

The clause also provides that if the board finds that any holder of a medal is not entitled to it his name shall be stricken from the Medal of Honor list, and if he is an officer of the army he shall be required to return the medal. It is a misdemeanor publicly to display a medal whose award has been canceled, but no penalty is provided.

At the time this clause was inserted in the National Defense act there was much comment as to its meaning and the object sought to be attained by the provision. A bit of gossip that it was designed by enemies of Major Gen. Leonard Wood in Congress to injure him through seeking to deprive him of the Medal of Honor awarded to him for his services in the Geronimo Indian campaign was promptly denied. The purpose of the provision, it was said, was intended to reach members of the Twenty-seventh Maine Infantry in the civil war who had received Medals of Honor because, according to what was said in the Senate on the Medal of Honor provision, they had voluntarily remained in the United States service after the expiration of the period for which they had agreed to serve.

The report of the Miles Board has not been made public. While it is known that the name of Colonel Gardiner was cited to the Secretary of War as not being entitled to the medal which he holds, the names of the others who have been similarly honored have not been known. The report of the board will not be sent to Congress.

No explanation could be obtained from officials of the War Department tonight as to the reason for the action of the board. All of them said they must decline to talk about the matter.

Colonel Gardiner is carried on the retired list of the army as a Lieutenant Colonel of the Judge Advocate General's Department.

COL. GARDINER INDIGNANT.

Says Right to Medal Was Recognized by Various War Secretaries.

Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, when informed at his home in Suffern, N. Y., last night of the decision of the Miles board said it was nothing more or less than "a scandalous act," and that he would take every necessary move to protect his name and his right to the medal.

"I have had my medal," said Colonel Gardiner, "for forty-five years and six months, and it was awarded to me because of distinguished services rendered as a soldier of the United States in the civil war. All of the records of my service were placed before the proper authorities and the award followed a careful study of those records. Furthermore when Congress in 1896 enacted legislation providing for a new ribbon and new rosette for the Medal of Honor, it authorized and directed the Secretary of War to give those ribbons and rosettes only to those to whom the Medal of Honor had been awarded under the act of March 3, 1863, and it was in pursuance of the Secretary of War that I received the new ribbon and rosette.

"Subsequently, in 1904, Congress passed another act providing for a new Medal of Honor and directed the Secretary of War to award such medals only to those who were entitled to the decoration under the act of 1863, and the Adjutant General of the United States Army, acting under orders from the Secretary of War, sent me the new medal and asked me to return the old medal, and also the new ribbon and rosette. Again, in 1907, Congress directed the Secretary of War to return the old medals to those who had received the original medals, and it was stipulated that both medals could not be worn at the same time, and the Secretary of War returned my old medal.

"I mention these facts for the purpose of making clear that the acts of various heads of the War Department have recognized my right to the honor.

"The Medal of Honor that is mine was originally given to me by Secretary of War Belknap on Sept. 23, 1872, at which time I was First Lieutenant of the First Regiment of United States Artillery, and was serving as an aid de camp on the staff of Major Gen. Irvin McDowell, then commanding the Department of the East on Governors Island.

"The medal was awarded to me, I was afterward informed, following a consultation as to my record between Secretary Belknap and our great Adjutant General, the late Major Gen. E. V. Townsend. I had nothing whatever to do with it. My first knowledge of the honor was when I was informed that the award had been made.

Once Omitted from Army Register.

"Subsequently when the late Stephen B. Elkins was Secretary of War he decided to print in the back of the Army Register a list of those officers who had received the Medal of Honor. When this list was inserted in the Register my name was omitted. I did not notice it at first, but in January, 1905, while I was in Washington on business, the matter was brought to my attention, and I went to the War Department to see the Adjutant General, and while in the course of the conversation I suddenly met H. T. Crosby, who was a former chief clerk of the department, and who held that position at the time the medal was awarded to me.

"I told Crosby that I was going to see the Adjutant General about the omission of my name from the register list, and Crosby expressed great surprise and said that the omission was probably due to the fact that when Secretary Belknap and General Townsend passed on my qualifications for the honor, General Townsend had taken the papers giving my record to the Secretary's office and that up to that time those papers had not been returned to the files in the Adjutant General's office. I understand that Crosby shortly afterward made a full statement of what he knew of the award in writing, and this report should be still on file in the War Department.

"After leaving Crosby I saw the Adjutant General and left with him my medal as well as the letter of transmission which accompanied it when the award was made. A few days later I received a letter from the Adjutant General in which he said that by direction of the Secretary of War my name would be placed in the medal list of the Army Register. My medal was returned to me and since then for more than twenty-five years my name has appeared annually in the Register with the letters 'M. H.' opposite it, and it appeared there with the sanction of such Secretaries of War as Elihu Root, William H. Taft, and other distinguished occupants of that office.

"It is not a pleasing thing to an old officer, with an honorable record such as I am proud to have had, to be held up by an unknown board in such a fashion as this. They were not a sworn board nor a court of inquiry. If they had authority to go into my record and were unable to find anything bearing on the subject under investigation, it was their duty to notify me and give me the opportunity of supplying the information desired. The possession of a medal is a property right and cannot be lawfully taken away from the owner of it without a proper hearing.

"It will be found on inquiry, and I shall make that inquiry, that my records did not come under the investigation of this board. Of course no one who has received the Medal of Honor, as I have, can be deprived of it without a judicial hearing and an opportunity to be heard in his own behalf."

BRITISH GET FIRST MAIL FROM HERE IN 18 DAYS

3,000 American Business Concerns in London Relieved—Many Bags for Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The first mail to reach England from the United States since Feb. 5 arrived today. It was a huge delivery. Letters from America, which had been impatiently awaited for many days, began to be distributed late today in London.

This stoppage of the usual inflow of mail from America had worked immense inconvenience to commercial and banking concerns in London with American connections, in some instances causing almost an entire cessation of business transactions. At the American Consulate THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was informed today that 3,000 Americans with business establishments in London had found themselves hard put to conduct their affairs over the cable. Brokers who require bills of lading that did not come till after the arrival of the cargoes in British ports were unable to adjust their affairs by cable, with the result that the cargoes remained at the docks. Among these consignments were commodities that were urgently needed in the market.

Before the arrival of the mail American importers in London were at their wits' end, but the anxiety was relieved when carriers began delivering the belated mail tonight. THE TIMES correspondent was informed at least 25,000 letters for American business men here were in the mail sacks. Besides the commercial mails many sacks contained private letters, another also had bags for the American Embassy and the consulate, which had not had letter communication from America in eighteen days. Ten sacks of mail were dumped at the American Embassy and eight at the American Consulate late this afternoon. There was enough work in them to keep the embassy and consulate staffs busy for a week without a letup. Not since the war began had there been such a prolonged disruption of the mail service from America.

BERLIN'S SILENCE ANGERS BRAZILIANS

Hamburg Colonization Company's Operations in Southern Brazil Denounced by Ex-Deputy.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 23.—Medeiros de Albuquerque, the Brazilian Deputy, in an article in the newspaper A Noite, dwells upon the bad impression which has been caused by the lack of response from Germany to the Brazilian note on the submarine blockade.

He advises the Brazilian Foreign Office to take energetic action in Berlin, so that Brazil may not be put in a ridiculous position.

Former Deputy Correira de Freitas, in an interview in the same paper, denounces the reported German operations in southern Brazil carried on in connection with the Hamburg Colonization Company.

It is proposed by this company, according to reports which have caused the protest by the Deputy, to colonize a portion of the country between the States of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, only colonists of German nationality to be admitted. Before the battle of the Marne, he declares, the Germans in Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul were planning to demand the incorporation of southern Brazil with Germany under the name of "Antarctic Germany."

MRS. WERNWAG WEDS AGAIN.

Widow, with $1,000,000 Estate, Marries Olin Finney, Young Banker

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Mrs. Genevieve Gray Wernwag, widow of C. Theodore Wernwag, who left her an estate valued at $1,000,000, and Olin Finney, a banker, who was divorced from his first wife in New York a little more than three months ago, were married at the bride's home, Cold Spring Farm, Bethayres, on Wednesday. News of the marriage did not become public till today.

Immediately after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Finney left for Indianapolis, where Mr. Finney formerly lived. They will return to Philadelphia on Monday.

Mr. Finney is 31 years old. His wife's age is 42. She has been married twice before, her first husband, Rupert Calvert of St. Louis, having died fifteen years ago. Mr. Wernwag, whom she married in 1904, died nearly three years ago. Mrs. Finney's maiden name was Gray.

BRITISH PRO-CONSUL DEAD.

Official Here for Twenty Years Was a Veteran of Three Wars.

John Greenop, for twenty years the British Pro-Consul in New York, and a veteran of the Egyptian, Indian, and Zulu wars, died on Thursday at his home, 111 West Eighty-fourth Street, of pneumonia, after three days' illness. He was born in Cumberland, England, about four years ago and was valided out of the British Army in 1886 after being severely wounded in the expedition up the Nile to relieve General Gordon.

When Mr. Greenop first came to America he had a position at the Calumet Club, and then obtained the office of Pro-Consul through Sir Percy Sanderson, who was Consul General, in 1897. It was part of his duties to see to all official dispatches for the embassy at Washington and the Consulate General and to receive distinguished visitors from Great Britain and the colonies. Since the war Mr. Greenop had worked very hard, and this weakened him so that he could not fight the illness with when it attacked him on Monday night.

The funeral services will be held at 2:30 P. M. today at the Funeral Church, 1,070 Broadway, and will be attended by Clive Baylay, the British Consul General; Commander Temple Blackwood, R. N., and eight of the British Vice Consuls in New York. The interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Mr. Greenop had no family.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Campbell.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Rev. Dr. Frederick Campbell, well known as an astronomer, died yesterday at the home of his son at Beaver Falls. Dr. Campbell was at one time pastor of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church in Chicago, the church that Billy Sunday joined, and was for several years minister of Westminster Church in Brooklyn. He was a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Science and Art.

William A. Linn.

William A. Linn, formerly night editor of The Tribune and once an editorial writer on The Evening Post, died suddenly last night at his home in Hackensack, N. J., in his seventy-second year. At the time of his death he was serving his second term as Collector for Bergen County. Mr. Linn was graduated from Yale University in 1868 and was later admitted to the bar here.

Passengers for Havana.

Some of the passengers who are booked to sail today for Havana on the Ward Line steamship Saratoga are:

C. O. Harding, William B. Jones, T. A. O'Callaghan, Charles Horwood, A. Sila, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Coleman, H. S. Scovel, P. H. Harding, Mrs. Wick, Mrs. J. Sass, Mr. and Mrs. George Washburn, Miss D. Haring, Miss E. Schriever.

BODY OF FUNSTON AT SAN FRANCISCO

Crowds Bare Heads in Rain as Cortege Passes—Coffin Placed in the City Hall.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The body of Major Gen. Frederick Funston, who died in San Antonio, Texas, last Monday night, arrived here today for interment tomorrow in the national cemetery at the Presidio.

A drizzling rain spattered the dress uniforms of army officers and four companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Winfield Scott, who stood at attention, under arms, as the flower-covered coffin was taken from the car into a hearse.

The march of the funeral cortège was headed by a corps of police to the City Hall, where the body will lie in state over night. All traffic over the two-mile course was halted. At the station and along the line of march crowds of civilians stood, heads bared, in the rain in memory of the gallant soldier who won the hearts of all San Francisco people for what he did for them when they were homeless and panic-stricken in the chaotic days of the 1906 fire and earthquake.

The body was received in the great rotunda of the City Hall by Mayor James Bolph, Jr., Major Gen. Franklin Bell, Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, and General Bell's staff officers.

Veterans of the civi war and men who saw battle with Funston in the Philippines wept as Mayor Rolph said:

"My fellow citizens, Major Gen. Funston is dead, his mortal remains rest in that casket in the care of the people of San Francisco, who loved him so well. The casket will not be opened. It is the wish of Mrs. Funston that we remember him as he was in the active service of his country."

Mrs. Funston will be permitted to see the face of her husband tomorrow at the church services. Thirty-two Corporals will stand vigil over General Funston's bier throughout the night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Republican and Democratic Senators objected today to a request by Senator Thompson of Kansas to be permitted to eulogize the life of the late Major Gen. Funston when the Senate meets next Sunday to memorialize several dead Congresmen. Senator Penrose declared that such a proceeding would be an overturning of all precedent, but that he had the highest respect for General Funston.

Senator Thompson withdrew his request. Later in the debate he took opportunity to refer to General Funston's life and services.

"He was a natural-born soldier; a military genius with no superior and few equals," he said. "He was one of the most successful, hard-working soldiers in this country. In the present impending crisis it would be difficult to fill his place."

ALDEN S. SWAN DIES AT 78.

A Financier Prominent in the Civic and Political Life of Brooklyn.

Alden S. Swan, President of Alden S. Swan & Co., dealers in oils and greases in Front Street, Manhattan, and a Director in many financial institutions, died yesterday at his residence, 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, from an attack of stomach disease. Mr. Swan was in his seventy-ninth year, and for many years was prominent in the business, civic, and political life of Brooklyn.

He was born in Hancock, Mass., on Dec. 30, 1838. He came to New York when 15 years of age, and after attending the College of the City of New York, he entered business in the leather district. In his younger days, Mr. Swan became famous as an oarsman, and for nine years held the single-scull amateur championship. With his mate, he also held the double-scull championship for the Atlanta Boat Club.

In 1861 Mr. Swan went into the oil business for himself, and a few years later he formed a partnership with Charles N. Finch under the firm name of Swan & Finch. When the business was incorporated, in 1892, Mr. Swan held the Presidency until 1900, when he became President of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, a $24,000,000 corporation. In 1904 he purchased the oil and grease business of Cocking Brothers, and three years later the business was incorporated under the name of Alden S. Swan & Co.

Obituary Notes.

MICHAEL E. BOYLAN, for twenty-five years with the United States Leather Company, and later with the Stafford Ink Company, died at his home in Flatbush Monday after a week's illness. Mr. Boylan was 65 years old and had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years. He left five sons and a daughter.

THOMAS A. REILLY, 74 years old, an employe of the Lowell M. Palmer Company for forty-five years, died at his home, 139 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

FLORIAN ALEXANDER BRAN, in the insurance business in Manhattan, died yesterday at his residence, 22 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year.

Mrs. PHOEBE A. GUNDLACK, widow of Henry Gundlack, a Brooklyn jeweler, is dead at her home, 33A Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 76 years.

E. J. DAVIES, aged 74, past grand master of the West Virginia Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, is dead at his home in Huntington, W. Va.

HORACE MEECH, a retired wholesale coffee merchant, for more than fifty years in business in Chicago, died on Thursday at the home of his son in Whitestone, L. I. Mr. Meech was 85 years old and was born in Worthington, Mass.

Mrs. JEANNETTE KIRCHBAUM HEYMANN, 68 years old, a member of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Temple Beth Elohim, and the Lady Montefiore Lodge, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,303 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Henry Heymann, a Brooklyn dry goods merchant.

Mrs. HELEN SOPHIE BARNING, wife of John H. Barning, a Williamsburgh merchant, died at her home, 100 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 52 years. She was a singer in the choir of the Park Place M. E. Church and a member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Miss MARY F. HALE, an old member of St. Paul's Congregational Church, died on Wednesday at her home, 30 St. Charles Place, Brooklyn, aged 76 years. She is survived by two brothers, Edward W., formerly Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer at New York, and Charles L., a lawyer, and two sisters, Miss Agnes L. Hale, a teacher in the Girls' High School, and Miss Elizabeth H. Hale, Principal of Public School 54, Brooklyn.

EDWARD DUFFY, formerly an editor of The Albany Argus and for the last thirty years a United States customs officer at this port, died yesterday at his home, 127 Clevedon Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Duffy was born in this city sixty-three years ago, and at one time was private secretary to Governor Seymour. He is survived by his wife, three daughters, and a son.

Mrs. JENNIE G. GRAVES, wife of Nelson Graves, a merchant of Patchogue, L. I., and a resident of that town for the last seventeen years, died on Thursday, aged 48 years.

State Senator H. E. EDDY of Brattleboro, Vt., died in Montpelier yesterday.

WILLIAM BARTON CURRIER, an actor for many years under the name of Barton Williams, and until his last illness a member of the "Johnny Get Your Gun" company, died on Wednesday at his home, 343 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his fifth-eighth year.

CHARLES A. VILADE, for manay years manager of the New York office of the Hartford Life Insurance Company, died on Thursday at his home in Jersey City, in his seventy-fourth year, leaving a widow, two sons, and six daughters.

The Rev. Dr. EDWIN G. RICHARDSON, formerly rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church in Milwaukee, Wis., died on Tuesday in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Captain JOHN W. BOREN of Little Silver, N. J., formerly for many years commander of the steamboat Mary Patten, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease. He was in his eightieth year.

MICHAEL KRAUSS, for twenty-five years in the furniture business, died on Thursday at his home in Stapleton, Staten Island, in his fifty-second year.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. JOHN B. H. MILLETTE, who went to Nassau, N. H., from Canada in 1871 to establish St. Aloysius Church, of which he has since been pastor, died yesterday. He was 75 years of age.

The Rev. Father WILLIAM P. SMITH, formerly connected with churches in New Jersey, and assistant rector in Summit, N. J., when he retired five years ago, died yesterday at his home, 94 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City, in his forty-first year.

Mrs. CAROLINE MILLER, widow of William T. R. Miller of New York, died in Philadelphia yesterday. She was the mother of Mrs. Morgan Ashley, wife of the rector of the Episcopal Church of Bordentown, N. J.

WILLIAM ROSS, known throughout the country as a writer on Masonic matters, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday. He was 73 years old, and was the author of much of the humorous work published by the Mystic Shriners.

DR. WILLIAM B. ANDERTON.

Prominent New York Physician Dies in His 61st Year.

Dr. William Bancroft Anderton, active as a physician here for many years, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 825 Madison Avenue, in his sixty-first year. He was born here, and was a son of the late Ralph Leigh Anderton and Mrs. Sarah H. Knapp Anderton, formerly of Richmond, Va. Dr. Anderton was a cousin of the late Charles Knapp, Treasurer of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

He was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1879. Dr. Anderton was identified with the New York Academy of Medicine, and was a member of the American Medical Association, the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, the County Medical Society, the Harvey Society, the Metropolitan and Rockaway Hunt Clubs. In addition, he was consulting physician to St. Joseph's Hospital in Far Rockaway, a Trustee of the Francis Asbury Palmer Fund and of the Broadway Savings Institution.

Dr. Anderton is survived by his wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Story Palmer of this city; his daughters, Mrs. Louis T. Montant, the Misses Dorothy and Ruth Anderton, and by one son, Dr. Walter P. Anderton of 48 East Seventy-third Street.

CHARLES LESLIE ALLEN DIES

Once Prominent Actor, the Father of Viola Allen, Dies at 87.

Charles Leslie Allen, for many years a prominent figure on the American stage and the father of Viola Allen, the actress, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. A. Hall, 364 Bedford Street, Stamford, Conn.

Mr. Allen was born in Boston in June, 1830. Before he made his professional début at Troy, N. Y., in 1852, he appeared in many amateur productions, and in one of these in Boston he spoke the last words on the stage of the Old Drury Theatre. He made his first appearance in New York in 1890 at Wallack's in "Kit," but prior to that he was for many years a member of the stock company at the Boston Theatre.

In 1857 Mr. Allen appeared in Julia Marlowe's company, and among his rôles was Sir Toby Belch in "Twelfth Night," a part he also played with Modjeska on one of her American tours. From 1892 to 1896 he was in John Drew's supporting company, and since 1900 he had played mostly in his daughter's companies.

Commodore R. T. Mulligan, U. S. N.

Richard Thomas Mulligan, Commodore, U. S. N., retired, died yesterday at his home, 76 Cherry Street, Elizabeth, N. J., in his sixty-first year. He was born here and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1876, being commissioned an ensign in 1880. Commodore Mulligan became a Captain in 1901. He served as Fleet Surgeon during the Spanish-American war, and during 1904-05 was connected with the Office of Naval Intelligence. During 1905-06 he commanded the Marblehead, and then was Captain of the Yorktown until 1907. In that year Commodore Mulligan joined the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, and in 1910 commanded the North Dakota. On June 30, 1910, he was retired with the rank of Commodore after serving at sea for more than twenty years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

EPSTEIN—LONGFELDER.—Gertrude Longfelder to Harry Epstein.

WILLIS—LITTLE.—Florence Little to William F. Willis.

Married.

WARD—GEFVERT.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, 1917, at the home of the bride, 142 St. Paul's Place, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Erwin Imeri, Maude Henrietta Gefvert to Marshall Haskin Ward.

DICKERSON — WALLING.—Feb. 22, Alma Walling to Dr. Leon B. Dickerson. Brooklyn.

FELDBLUM — MARKS. — Feb. 20, Estelle Marks to Frederick Feldblum.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—On Wednesday, 21st, Charlotte Y. Ackerman, at her residence, 381 West 82d St., in her 85th year. Funeral service at her late home at 11 A. M., Saturday, 24th inst.

ALLEN.—Suddenly, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. A. Hall, 364 Bedford St., Stamford, Conn., C. Leslie Allen. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ALPERS.—Dr. William C., at Cleveland, Ohio. Funeral service at the Chapel of the New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.

ALPERT.—The officers and members of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, Columbia University, are requested to attend the funeral service of Dr. William Alpert, for many years a Trustee of this college, at the chapel of the New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.

ANDERTON.—Dr. William Bancroft, suddenly, of heart disease, in his sixty-first year, at his residence, 825 Madison Av. Funeral notice later.

ARCHER.—On Feb. 22, 1917, Camilla T., widow of William H. Archer, a

DOG SHOW CLOSES WITH CROWNING OF WYCOLLAR BOY

WYCOLLAR BOY IS BEST DOG IN SHOW

Mrs. Rainey's Wire-Haired Fox Terrier Gains Chief Honor of Westminster Exhibit.

SLUMBER PUT IN RESERVE

Dense Throng Around Ring as Final Decision Eliminates Morse's Old English Sheepdog.

Mrs. Roy A. Rainey of Huntington, L. I., was the happiest and proudest woman in Madison Square Garden last night, when near the conclusion of the Westminster Kennel Club show her wire-haired fox terrier, Conejo Wycollar Boy, won the unclassified special that proclaimed him the best dog of any age, breed or sex in the show. The award, which was deferred from the morning session until the matinee and evening crowds had merged in a dense throng around the ring, was the climax of the most interesting show held by the club in its forty-one years of existence.

The outbreak of applause that greeted the handing of the ribbon to Mrs. Rainey was a spontaneous tribute to a popular sportswoman, who has spared neither time nor money to place her kennel at the pinnacle of the dog world. In one way it came as a surprise, for the experts around the ring were almost of one mind in announcing that the chief honors of the show would fall to Tyler Morse's old English sheepdog, Slumber, which had scored heavily in variety classes that tended to show how much her quality was appreciated by Judge George Steadman Thomas. His decision was in doubt right up to the last moment, for of the sixteen aspiring to the practical championship of the show, all had been eliminated before Wycollar Boy and Slumber were placed on the stand for one final examination that was destined to produce the dog of superlative excellence.

Award Awaited Eagerly.

Wycollar Boy stood straight on his beautifully formed legs awaiting the decision with an alertness that contrasted with the rather sleepy expression of the bob tail. His owner inside the inclosure was more nervous than this steadfast terrier. For a minute or two the tension was so great that it spread to every person in the crowd that had been watching the manoeuvres of the champions for nearly half an hour. Then Judge Thomas straightened up, and with a quick motion designated the aggressive terrier as the winner over the dignified hustler of sheep. There was a rush to congratulate Mrs. Rainey, whose anxious expression quickly gave way to a smile that remained for the rest of the evening.

There was especial satisfaction for Mrs. Rainey because the laurel was won by Wycollar Boy, one of the dogs originally in her kennel, before it was reinforced by the best of George W. Quintard's dogs, including Matford Vic, the wire haired who has won the leading honor at the show for the past two years. Wycollar Boy had to give way to Matford Vic last year and also was beaten by Wireboy of Paignton, which with the female champion was placed in the discard last night.

Matford Vic was decisively dethroned, as the dual winner was sent out of the ring long before the time for the final award. Slumber also had to relinquish hard-won honors, as she had been judged the best in the show the year before Matford Vic started her winning career. Another champion that did not even reach the final showing of undefeated dogs was Strathtay Prince Albert, the bulldog champion of four years ago, and which was put out of the running through a defeat by Slumber on Thursday. Hadley Hoodwink, the sensational Sealyham which had been heralded as the coming champion, was another which did not enter the ring, as after making a sweep in his classes he was eliminated in one of the variety classes.

Opponents are Formidable.

Even with these formidable opponents removed there was plenty of competition, dogs with great records and of all sizes appearing to seek the crown. Among these were Mrs. George E. Dresser's Boston terrier, Champion Peter's Captain, which previously had won the special for the best American breed in the show; Abbey King Nobbler, the revivified champion of the Airedales; Mrs. Henry Hill's Pomeranian Sunbright Chocolate Mite, best of the toy breeds, and in great contrast to this little piece of fluff, the gigantic St. Bernards of Colonel Ruppert, Boy Blue and his daughter, Portia. There also was the trimly built greyhound, Lansdowne Sunflower, which strained at the leash held by his owner, B. F. Lewis, as though longing for a dash in the open; a couple of collies, Wishaw Queen and Seedley Sterling, and a very saucy looking West Highland White terrier that had taken the lead in his breed.

Two of the wire-haired fox terriers, the sheepdog, greyhound, Boston terrier, and the little Pom were left after the first weeding out. Then the Boston and greyhound got the gate with Matford Vic, and only the heavy coated sheepdog and the sturdy Airedale remained to dispute supremacy with Mrs. Rainey's champion. Judge Thomas next detected flaws in Abbey King Nobbler, and the dog drama developed its most thrilling situation. There were a few tense moments before the curtain was rung down with Wycollar Boy, the hero of the play, and Slumber, recognized as the leading lady by virtue of taking the reserve.

Wycollar Boy's merits were apparent to all, but Judge Thomas supplemented his decision with the remark, "Wycollar Boy stood on his own and did not have so many faults to cover as did the sheepdog." The judge also explained that last year's champion, Matford Vic, was a trifle off in the matter of condition.

Many Honors for Mrs. Rainey.

The victory of Wycollar Boy was the culmination of a series of triumphs for the wire-haired entries of Mrs. Rainey. She won the special for the best brace, which had competed for brace prizes, with Wycollar Boy and Wire Boy of Paignton, but in another special had to give way to the Meadowview Kennels' English setters, Lady Natilie and Lady Tapson, which scored as the best brace of any breed in the show. With Wycollar Boy, Wireboy, Matford Vic, and Guycroft Salex, Mrs. Rainey took the special for the best four, but when she led Wycollar Boy in the ring at the head of eight of her best dogs, she had to give way to a string of eighteen fine cocker spaniels, with which H. K. Bloodgood captured the special for the largest and best number of dogs of one breed.

There was unusual interest in the special for the best American-bred dog in the show, because it marked the first competition for the James Mortimer Memorial Cup. Mrs. Dresser came very near losing the honor of, gaining the initial victory, as her superb Boston was in the hands of a sleepy attendant, who only just reached the ring in time for the judging. Mr. Thomas placed him over an entry of eighteen, and remarked that he was the finest American-bred dog that he had ever seen. The home breeders were particularly happy because this honor was taken by a representative of a pure American breed.

Only a small collection of four appeared for the test as to which was the best of the toy varieties, one of the absentees being the Pekingese champion, Swinley Li Lien, which was sold for a record price during the show. Mrs. Hill's Pomeranian Sunbright Chocolate Mite won, with plenty to spare, over the Maltese, Brussels Griffon and Yorkshire terrier. The honor of owning the best puppy fell to Herbert Hughes, with Gallaich Independence, a son of Wireboy of Paignton, who received his name because he was born on July 4 last.

The afternoon crowd was entertained by the judging of the pack specials, in which the sporting dogs were accompanied into the ring by the gaily appareled huntsmen. A. H. Higginson carried off the honors by winning both of the specials for packs of English foxhounds. The five couples that were capably handled by Charlie Morris, and the most conspicuous member of the pack was ch. Rattlecap, which previously had scored as the best of the breed in the show. The Myopia Hunt was reserve in both, and the Genesee Hunt of Major Ainsworth third. The Montpelier Hunt showed alone for M. F. H. du Pont in the pack special for American foxhounds, but there was a keen competition in beagle packs, in which the chief honor fell to John S. Phipps's Wheatley Hills pack, with George B. Post's Somerset beagles second, and the Wolver beagles third.

CARTER IS VICTOR IN FINAL.

Defeats Condon in February Golf Tourney at Belleair.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Feb. 23.—Philip Carter of Nassau played true to form and fulfilled all predictions in the final of the Belleair Country Club February golf tourney. He defeated M. J. Condon of Memphis in the deciding match by 8 up and 6 to play, while several hundred people followed the pair around the 36-hole course. At the end of the morning half, Carter led by 8 up and became dormie 11 when the eighth hole had been played in the afternoon. Carter then lost three holes straight, but Condon's spurt came too late and the match ended on the twelfth green. Carter was 72 for the morning half and even fours in the afternoon when the match ended.

BOXING MAY GET REPRIEVE.

Governor Willing Repeal of Law Should Take Effect Jan. 1.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Instead of insisting on the passage of legislation immediately to stop all professional boxing in New York, Governor Whitman let it be known today that he would be satisfied if the Frawley law is repealed, the repeal to become effective Jan. 1, next.

The Governor, it was stated at the executive chamber, would like to see enacted the Slater bill, which would prohibit legalized boxing immediately. However, it has been pointed out to him that many engagements have been made in good faith for bouts during the Summer and Fall under the present law and that it would work a hardship to many interests if all were canceled.

Harvard Swimmers Yield to Brown.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23.—Brown's swimming team defeated Harvard by a score of 28 to 25 here tonight.

MORTIMER AND PELL IN RACQUETS FINAL

Beat Irving and Whitman, Respectively, and Will Meet for National Title Today.

When the final round of the national racquets championship in singles is contested today at the Racquet and Tennis Club, the old rivals, Stanley G. Mortimer, present holder of the title, and Clarence C. Pell, the winner of the gold racquet tournament, will face each other in the slate-walled court. These two came through the semi-final round of the championship event yesterday without the least sign of a flurry marking their advance. The victim of Mortimer's superior play was L. du Pont Irving. Before the stinging shots of Mortimer he was always at a disadvantage, and the score against him read 15—7, 15—6, 15—8. Pell's progress was not much delayed by the resistance of M. D. Whitman. Here, too, the advance was scored in straight games, the verdict in favor of Pell reading 15—7, 15—9, 15—5.

The first match of the day was that between Mortimer and Irving, and it had not proceeded beyond the preliminary stage before it became apparent that the swift, confident game played by Mortimer would be rewarded with victory. He hit harder and with greater precision than his rival, who struggled gamely but without avail. There were times when Irving's stroking caused a bit of confusion to the champion, but the rallies were not well enough sustained to be a determining factor. Mortimer's prowess was such that he could drive Irving out of position, and then place the little pellet far out of reach on a stinging stroke to the front wall. Playing first one corner and then the other was the method by which the title holder accomplished his purpose. His shots around the corners also figured in the result, the ball frequently skipping out of touch of Irving's expectant racquet.

Those who are familiar with Pell's play considered that his work against Whitman yesterday was of as high a standard as any that he has ever shown. Sometimes Pell is inclined to be wild and unsteady, but not so in this semi-final round competition. Whitman worked indefatigably to turn aside the attack of his rival, but his strokes lacked the accuracy to make him a formidable contender. Pell, however, even with victory in sight, never let up for a minute. The match was apparently considered by him as an excellent tryout, and he placed all his skill in the balance, determined to have one rousing fling at the game before he was called upon to face Mortimer.

The final match will be played at 12:30 this afternoon.

TRAVERS LOSES ON LINKS.

Eliminated by Jacoby in Houston C. C. Tourney.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 23.—Jerome D. Travers of Upper Montclair, N. J., regarded as a possible winner of the mid-Winter invitation golf tournament of the Houston Country Club, was eliminated in the third round today when Louis Jacoby of the Audobon Club, New Orleans, beat him by one hole. Travers, who has been suffering from a rheumatic shoulder, was decidedly off form in the latter stages of the match.

FIRST GIANT SQUAD STARTS FOR SOUTH

Recruits and a Few Veterans, Including Benny Kauff, on Way to Marlin.

It may safely be whispered about that the baseball season is under way. The first batch of the Giants' recruits, together with a few regulars, started for the New York Club's training camp at Marlin, Texas, yesterday, in charge of Assistant Secretary Eddie Brannick. In the party were many youths who are fired with the ambition to return at the opening of the season to fill the gap left by the graduation of Christy Mathewson. This will be the first training trip the Giants have taken since 1901 that Matty has not been in the party.

Manager John J. McGraw did not go with the first party yesterday as he had expected. He will wait about a week and go with the next group. Davy Robertson has not signed his contract yet and is the only member of the club who is outside the fold. However, the club received a communication from Davy yesterday, and Secretary Foster said that he would probably sign before the next party goes South next week. Manager McGraw is anxious to have Robertson in line before he leaves.

A new feature of the training camp this year will be a shed which Groundkeeper Henry Fabian has built for the pitchers. On stormy and windy days the twirlers can warm up under the shed. In the Spring pitchers' arms are just as sensitive as opera singers' voices and have to be kept out of the drafts.

More than anything else Manager McGraw is pleased with the impatience of many of the regulars to get to the training camp as soon as possible. Usually the players are not overanxious to get started, but this year the veterans can hardly wait until it is time to start. The regulars in yesterday's party were Benny Kauff, Ferdie Schupp, Rube Benton, and Lew McCarty. Jeff Tesreau will join the group at St. Louis.

Kauff said before going: "I am anxious to get to work as soon as possible this year. Last season, you remember, I was late in reporting, and was not in good form until late in the season. I think I will bat much better this year than I did last. There is no reason why I should not hit over .300."

The players in the party were: Pitchers, Pie Way, Waite Hoyt, George Smith, Vinal, Stryker, Harschar, and Schacht; catchers, Rocher and Sandberg, and Infielder Joe Wagner. Jim Corcoran, a catcher, and Jack Murray will join the party at Albany. They will arrive in Marlin Sunday.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Bob Devere vs. Larry Williams; Young Eddy vs. Joe Malone. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Harry Pierce vs. Jimmy Anderson; Young Rector vs. Paul Edwards. Both ten-round bouts.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Irish Patsy Cline vs. Phil Bloom. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Joe Mooney vs. Johnny Molineri; Sailor Maher vs. Dutch Schafer. Both ten-round bouts.

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EASY FOR ARENA SEVEN.

Hub Hockey Team Routs the Crescents by 5 to 2 Score.

The Arena Hockey Club of Boston, leaders in the Boston section of the Amateur Hockey League, displayed the swiftest hockey of the season against the Crescent A. C. at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night in an exhibition match, defeating the New Mooners easily by a score of 5 to 2. If comparisons may be drawn from last night's game, the Boston players can teach the local teams something about the game.

The team work and passing of the Arena players stood out prominently. The forward line was always down the ice together, and the player carrying the puck invariably found a teammate close at hand to take it when he was checked. They furnished interference for each other and did effective work on the defense. Against this sort of combination play the individual play of the Crescents did not count for much, Roach being the only player who could penetrate the Arena line effectively.

It was fastey hockey than the Crescents have been accustomed to this season, and they were outplayed the greater part of the time. A brief rally in the second period gave them encouragement, but the Arenas played safely on the defense and held the Crescents in check.

The line-up and summary:

Arena H. C., (5.)	Position.	Crescent A.C.,(2.)
N. Small	G.	Mitchell
McLean	P.	McCarthy
I. Small	C.P.	Browne
Conley	R.	Roach
Synott	C.	Heffernan
Healey	L.W.	Hallock
Shaughnessy	R.W.	Des Jardins

Goals—First half: McLean, Arena, in 2:45; Roach, Crescents, in 3:32; I. Small, Arena, in 15:27; Synott, Arena, in 16:25. Second half: Synott, Arena, in 11:43; Roach, Crescents, in 14:54; I. Small, Arena, in 15:50. Penalties—Shaughnessy, 2 minutes for holding; Healey, 2 minutes for slashing. Referee—Ernest Garon, Hockey Club. Assistant referee—D. E. Doody, Boston. Timer—Tom Howard, Jr. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

N. Y. U. LEADS ALL THE WAY.

Conquers Colgate Five by 27 to 20 in Speedy Battle.

Leading all the way through forty minutes of playing, the New York University five conquered the visiting Colgate basket ball team last night in the New York University gymnasium by 27 to 20. Only through excellent work on the part of the pair of guards on both quintets was the tally kept to such low proportions. The forwards and centres brandished a rapid-fire attack, but always the guards were alert and frequently almost certain tosses were deflected by the guardsmen.

Colgate sent on the floor a lineup which included West and Anderson, the all-American football stars, and the two formed the nucleus of the up-Staters' strength, but the principal performer for the visitors was "Chick" Calnan, a freshman who substituted for Van Alstyne early in the game and caged no less than three floor goals and seven from the foul line. The line-up:

N. Y. U., (27.)	Position.	Colgate, (20.)
Egan	L.F.	Anderson
H. Cann	R.F.	Van Alstyne
Mooney	C.	West
Phillips	L.G.	Dwyer
Storey	R.G.	Glendenning

Goals from floor—Mooney, (4,) Cann, (2,) Storey, (2,) Egan, Phillips, Calnan, (3,) Anderson, (2,) West. Goals from fouls—Egan, (6,) Storey, Dwyer, Calnan, (7.) Substitutions—New York University: Baker for Storey, Storey for Egan, Marin for Phillips, Phillips for Storey, Storey for Mooney; Colgate: Calnan for Van Alstyne, Smith for Dwyer, Reed for West. Referee—D. J. O'Shea, St. John's College. Umpire—A. W. Koch, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

Manhattan College Five Victor.

The basket ball representatives of Manhattan College scored three victories last night. In the stellar event the Manhattan College first team defeated the Seton Hall five by a score of 29 to 27. The Manhattan Prep team defeated the Seton Hall Prep team by a score of 20 to 8, both games being contested on the De La Salle courts. Another Manhattan five known as the Reserves defeated the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute team by a score of 21 to 14.

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Awards Made Yesterday at the Westminster Kennel Club's Show

Black and Tan Manchester Terriers.

JUDGE—GEORGE S. THOMAS.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First, L. Kohlbrenner's The Harvester; second, Dr. C. P. Knapp's Dapper K.; third, Noross Kennels' Noross Fanfare; fourth, Dr. C. P. Knapp's Tdeda K.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches.—First, J. Kohlbrenner's The Harvester; second, Noross Kennels' Noross Fanfare; third, J. Kohlbrenner's J. K. Flyer; fourth, C. W. Yaiser's Dazzle.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, A. Delmont's ch. Leeds Willowdale Brilliant; second, Mrs. J. C. Liggett's ch. Bad News; third, Noross Kennels' Noross Fanfare.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, A. Delmont's ch. Leeds Willowdale Brilliant; reserve, Mrs. J. C. Liggett's ch. Bad News.

Bedlington Terriers.

JUDGE—H. W. LACY.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, R. H. Johnson, Jr.'s Silent Bell.

Cocker Spaniels.

JUDGE—WILLIAM R. LOWE.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Billie Volo; second, W. H. Mann's Merry Monarch; third, Robinhurst Kennels' Robinhurst Red Robin; fourth, Robinhurst Kennels' Robinhurst Artless.

Novice, Dogs, black.—First, Mepal Kennels' Princello; second, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Vasty; third, Robinhurst Kennels' Robinhurst Revolution.

Limit, Dogs, black.—First, Casilis Kennels' Pony Obo; second, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Bonnie Belle; third, Mepal Kennels' Princello; fourth, Mrs. B. F. Lewis's Lansdowne Lord Kitchener.

Open, Dogs, black.—First, Casilis Kennels' Pony Obo; second, W. T. Payne's ch. Midkiff Kermit; third, Casilis Kennels' ch. Chesasusque Durbar; fourth, G. W. Sigman and W. B. Johnson's ch. Newport Blackboy.

Winners, Dogs, black.—First, Casilis Kennels' Pony Obo; reserve, W. T. Payne's ch. Midkiff Kermit.

Novice, Dogs, black.—First, Charles H. Mason's Three Stars; second, Mepal Kennels' Saxe; third, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Ira; fourth, Robinhurst Kennels' Ted.

Limit, Dogs, any color except black.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Creme De La Creme; second, Casilis Kennels' Adrian; third, C. H. Mason's Princeton.

Open, Dogs, any solid color except black.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Creme De La Creme; second, Casilis Kennels' Adrian; third, Miss C. Wood's Fighting Chance; fourth, Charles H. Mason's Princeton.

Limit, Dogs, parti-color.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Luck; second, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Ormyrye; third, Charles H. Mason's Top Score; fourth, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Ira.

Open, Dogs, parti-color.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Result; second, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Valdan; third, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Ormyrye; fourth, Charles H. Mason's Cambridge.

Winners, Dogs, other than black.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Creme De La Creme; reserve, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Luck.

Puppies, Bitches.—First,—Mrs. O. Couser's Sis Hopkins; second, Overcross Kennels' Overcross Kathleen; third, Robinhurst Kennels' Robinhurst Kitties; fourth, Robinhurst Kennels' Robinhurst Miss Manners.

Novice, Bitches, black.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Demonstrator; second, John D. Murphy's Maine Girl; third, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Brilla; fourth, Robinhurst Kennels' Robinhurst Pickles.

Limit, Bitches, black.—First, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Demonstrator; second, Casilis Kennels' Braeclough Dolly Dollars; third, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Imogene; fourth, Casilis Kennels' Kemah's Jeopodette.

Open, Bitches, black.—First, Mepal Kennels' Genevra; second, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Demonstrator; third, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Carmel; fourth, Casilis Kennels' ch. Gedney Farm Calmo.

Winners, Bitches, black.—First, Mepal Kennels' Geneve; reserve, T. Payne's Midkiff Demonstrator.

Novices, Bitches, other than black.—First, Casilis Kennels' Doris of Casilis; second, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Estrella; third, Casilis Kennels' Ila of Casilis; fourth, Overcross Kennels' Brookside Olivia.

Limit, Bitches, any solid color except black.—First, Charles H. Mason's La Rouge; second, W. T. Payne's Midkiff Palma; third, Casilis Kennels' Norwald Dawn; fourth, Casilis Kennels' Lakme of Casilis.

Open, Bitches, any solid color except black.—First, Casilis Kennels' Norwald Ruby; second, Mepal Kennels' Delphine; third, Charles H. Mason's La Rouge; fourth, Casilis Kennels' Alvida.

Limit, Bitches, parti-color.—First, Mepal Kennels' Mepal Ina; second, O. B. Hark's Pleasant Hill Smile; third, Robinhurst Kennels' The President's Polly; fourth, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Norah.

Open, Bitches, parti-color.—First, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Fenella; second, Overcross Kennels' Overcross Ruth; third, O. B. Hark's Pleasant Hill Smile; fourth, Mepal Kennels' ch. Mepal's Ume.

Winners, Bitches, other than black.—First, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Ina; reserve, Mepal Kennels' Mepal's Fenella.

Greyhounds.

JUDGE—HENRY D. WHITFIELD.

Limit, Dogs.—First, Killearn Kennels' Killearn's First Flight; second, J. Z. Batten's Farsight; third, John G. Kent's Kenmar Big Drive.

Open, Dogs.—First, John G. Kent's Master Butcher; second, Killearn Kennels' Killearn's First Flight; third, B. F. Lewis, Jr.'s, Lansdowne Stormcloud; fourth, O. W. Lehmann's Chesney Crackshot.

Winners, Dogs.—First, John G. Kent's Master Butcher; reserve, Killearn Kennels' Killearn's First Flight.

Limit, Bitches.—First, J. W. Patten's Fine-Ly Wrought; second, J. Z. Batten's Pashaless Wonder; third, John G. Kent's Kenmar Iris; fourth, Overcross Kennels' Overcross Adromeda.

Open, Bitches.—First, J. Z. Batten's Fleet Wings; second, J. W. Patten's Finely Wrought; third, B. F. Lewis, Jr.'s, Lansdowne Lottie; fourth, J. W. Patten's ch. Rosette.

Winners, Bitches.—First, J. Z. Batten's Fleet Wings; reserve, J. W. Patten's Finely Wrought.

Welsh Terriers.

JUDGE—E. R. L. HOSKINS.

Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—First, W. Ross Proctor's Brookwood Ringside; second, B. and G. de Coppet's Windermere Babs.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First, B. and G. de Coppet's Windermere Topper.

Limit, Dogs.—First, W. Ross Proctor's Senny Tip Top; second, B. and G. de Coppet's Windermere Topper; third, B. and G. de Coppet's Dany Craig Masterpiece.

Open, Dogs.—First, W. Ross Proctor's Senny Tip Top; second, B. and G. de Coppet's Windermere Topper; third, John H. Stevens's Senny Lancer; fourth, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Cymro Conformist.

Winners, Dogs.—First, W. Ross Proctor's Senny Tip Top; reserve, B. and G. de Coppet's Windermere Topper.

American-Bred Bitches.—First, W. Ross Proctor, Jr.'s, Brookwood Ringside; second, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Gwendoline.

Limit, Bitches.—First, Mrs. E. S. Winston's Senny Susan; second, Walescott Kennels' Walescott Gwendoline.

Open, Bitches.—First, W. Ross Proctor's ch. Brynmelyn Beauty; second, W. Ross Proctor's ch. Brookwood Ragtime.

Retrievers.

JUDGE—A. F. HOCKWALT.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches.—First, William Purvee's Caesar.

Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, William Purvee's Caesar.

Toy Bull Terriers.

JUDGE—MRS. C. E. HUNTINGTON.

Class 410.—First, Alf. Delmont's Leeds Society Girl.

Irish Setters.

JUDGE—DR. ALEXANDER GLASS.

Novice, Dogs.—First, J. C. Hanna's Larry O'Brien; second, Mrs. E. B. Chase's Bob White Red Star; third, T. Sponheimer's Ellendale Major; fourth, W. J. Totten's Rex Law.

Limit, Dogs.—First, Mrs. E. A. Sturdee's Glencho Morty O'Callaghan; second, J. C. Hanna's Larry O'Brien; third, Lismore Kennels' Lismore Freedom; fourth, Mrs. E. B. Chase's Bob White Red Star.

Open, Dogs.—First, Mrs. W. Simmons's Midwood Red Jacket; second, Mrs. E. A. Sturdee's Glencho Morty O'Callaghan; third, J. C. Hanna's Larry O'Brien; fourth, Mrs. E. D. Chase's Bob White Red Star.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Mrs. W. Simmons's Midwood Red Jacket; reserve, Mrs. E. A. Sturdee's Glencho Morty O'Callaghan.

Novice, Bitches.—First, Lee Hettler's Molly Lee; second, H. B. Johnson's Brownie.

Limit, Bitches.—First, Miss C. L. Turnbull's Highway Coral; second, Lee Hettler's Molly Lee; third, H. B. Johnson's Zicka; fourth, Lismore Kennels' Lismore Ionda.

Open, Bitches.—First, J. C. Hanna's ch. Lansdowne Ruminantly; second, Lismore Kennels' ch. Lismore Deirdre; third, Miss C. L. Turnbull's Highway Coral; fourth, Lismore Kennels' ch. Lismore Machree.

Winners, Bitches.—First, J. C. Hanna's ch. Lansdowne Ruminantly; reserve, Lismore Kennels' ch. Lismore Deirdre.

Irish Terriers.

JUDGE—E. R. L. HOSKINS.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, B. Bruckheimer's Harlem Patrol; second, W. J. O'Callaghan's Keeper; third, James Freely's Straight Tip III.; fourth, John G. Bates's Brannvin Brook.

Novice, Dogs.—First, Chilmark Kennels' Chilmark Hopeful; second, W. Keogh's Kincora Tammany; third, M. Bruckheimer's Harlem Patrol; fourth, W. J. O'Callaghan's Straight Tip III.

American-Bred Dogs.—First, Chilmark Kennels' Chilmark Hopeful; second, Hilterfer Kennels' Hilterfer Refer; third, H. S. Smith's Coast Native Prince; fourth, W. Keogh's Ingleside Single Shear.

Limit, Dogs.—First, W. C. Seipp's Knocknarea; second, John Keating's Crow Gill Teddy; third, Chilmark Kennels' Chilmark Hopeful; fourth, Hilterfer Kennels' Hilterfer Reform.

Open, Dogs.—First, W. C. Seipp's Brook Hill Double Shear; second, W. Keogh's Ingleside Merlin Monthal; third, L. H. Powers's ch. Aroostook Historian; fourth, John Keating's Crow Gill Teddy.

Winners, Dogs.—First, W. C. Seipp's Brook Hill Double Shear; reserve, W. Keogh's Ingleside Merlin Monthal.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Chilmark Kennels' Chilmark Hopeful; second, W. Keogh's Kincora Tammany.

Junior, Dogs and Bitches, over 6 and not over 18 months.—First, J. Freely's Straight Tip III., second, J. Clency's Lady Alice; third, John G. Bates's Brannvin Brock; fourth, Hilterfer Kennels' Hilterfer Havoc.

Maiden, Dogs.—First, Chilmark Kennels' Chilmark Hopeful; second, W. Keogh's Kincora Tammany; third, John G. Bates's Brannvin Brock.

Debutante, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Chilmark Kennels' Chilmark Hopeful; second, John G. Bates's Brannvin Brock.

Graduate, Dogs and Bitches.—First, W. C. Seipp's Brook Hill Double Shear; second, Chilmark Kennels' Chilmark Hopeful; third, H. S. Smith's Coast Native Prince.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, L. H. Power's Aroostook Clodough; second, Hilterfer Kennels' Hilterfer Havoc.

Novice, Bitches.—First, J. Clancy's Lady Alice; second, L. H. Powers's Aroostook Clodough.

American-Bred, Bitches.—First, Fort Orange Kennels' Leed's Irish Rose; second, Hilterfer Kennels' Hilterfer Peggy; third, L. H. Powers's Aroostook Colleen Bawn.

Limit, Dogs.—First, Hilterfer Kennels' Hilterfer Peggy.

Open, Dogs.—First, John G. Bates's ch. Blarney Belinds; second, L. H. Powers's ch. Aroostook Brenden; third, John G. Bates's ch. Blarney Killarney.

Class 519.—John G. Bates's ch. Blarney Belinds; reserve, L. H. Powers's ch. Aroostook Brenden.

Collies.

JUDGE—DR. O. P. BENNETT.

Puppies, Dogs, rough.—First, Imna Kennels' Imna Blue Pearl; second, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Pro Patria; third, Imna Kennels' Seedley Sheriff; fourth, Miss G. Torrey's Ardshiel Avery.

Novice, Dogs, rough.—First, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Prefix; second, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Pro Patria; third, Imna Kennels' Imna Ivanhoe; fourth, Miss G. Torrey's Ardshiel Avery.

American Bred, Dogs, rough.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aeroplane; second, P. Tully's Alstead Altus; third, John S. Sillers's Biladean Model; fourth, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Prefix.

Limit, Dogs, rough.—First, Alstead's Kennels' Alstead Laund Luminous; second, J. B. Strachan's Coltness Clinker; third, Imna Kennels' Imna Emperor.

Open, Dogs, rough blue merle.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead's Blue Peter; second, Helen Simpson's Blue Conders; third, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Pride II.

Open, Dogs, rough, tri-color.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aeroplane; second, P. Tully's Alstead Altus; third, Glen Rose Kennels' Glen Rose Sandy; fourth, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Pitchdark.

Open, Dogs, rough, sable or sable and white.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Seedley Satisfaction; second, P. Tully's Sarsfield Chieftain; third, Imna Kennels' Brighton Bayard; fourth, Dr. H. J. Bascom's Providence Sedley Singular.

Open, Dogs, rough, any color.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Seedley Satisfaction; second, F. Tully's Alstead Altus; third, Imna Kennels' Brighton Bayard.

Winners, Dogs, rough.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Seedley Satisfaction; reserve, Imna Kennels' Imna Blue Pearl.

Champion Class, rough, open only to A. K. C. champions of record.—First, Alstead Kennels' ch. Ardshiel Wendy; second, Alstead Kennels' ch. Alstead Parbold.

Graduate, Dogs and Bitches, rough.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aeroplane; second, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Prefix; third, Imna Kennels' Brighton Bayard; fourth, J. D. Strachan's Coltness Clinker.

Junior, Dogs, rough, over 6 but not over 18 months.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aeroplane; second, J. H. Sillers's Biladean Model; third, Glen Rose Kennels' Glen Rose Sandy; fourth, Dr. Harry J. Bascom's Providence Sedley Singular.

Maiden, Dogs, rough.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Seedley Satisfaction; second, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Prefix; third, Imna Kennels' Imna Ivanhoe.

Open, Dogs, rough, bred by exhibitor.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Aeroplane; second, P. Tully's Sarsfield Chieftain, J. D. Strachan's Coltness Clinker.

Puppies, Bitches, rough.—First, Miss G. Torrey's Ardshiel April; second, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Popover; third, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Production; fourth, P. Tully's Sarsfield Sussanna.

Novice, Bitches, rough.—First, Miss G. Torrey's Ardshiel April; second, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Popover; third, P. Tully's Sarsfield Sussanna; fourth, Mrs. E. P. Yaple's Lady Reva.

American-bred Bitches, rough.—First, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Popover; second, Imna Kennels' Imna Gladys; third, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Adorable.

Limit, Bitches, rough.—First, R. McEwen's Wishaw Queen; second, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Seedley Spruce; third, Glen Rose Kennels' Glen Rose Blue Mary; fourth, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Penalty.

Open, Bitches, rough, blue-merle.—First, Glen Rose Kennels' Glen Rose Blue Mary; second, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Blue Bell.

Open, Bitches, rough, tri-color.—First, R. McEwen's Wishaw Queen; second, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Penalty; third, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Penalty.

Open, Bitches, rough, sable or sable and white.—First, Alstead Kennels' ch. Ardshiel Wendy; second, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Popover; third, Imna Kennels' Imna Shrine.

Open, Bitches, rough, any color.—First, R. McEwen's Wishaw Queen; second, Alstead Kennels' ch. Ardshiel Wendy; third, Imna Kennels' Imna Billesley Blue Bubbles; fourth, Alstead Kennels' ch. Alstead Parbold Peregrine.

Winners, Bitches, rough.—First, R. McEwen's Wishaw Queen; reserve, Alstead Kennels' ch. Ardshiel Wendy.

Maiden, Bitches, rough.—First, R. McEwen's Wishaw Queen; second, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Production; third, Imna Kennels' Imna Beatrice.

Junior, Bitches, rough, over 6 but not over 18 months.—First, R. McEwen's Wishaw Queen; second, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Production; third, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Posey; fourth, Mrs. E. P. Yaple's Lady Reva.

Open, Bitches, rough, bred by exhibitor.—First, Imna Kennels' Imna Gladys; second, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Adorable; third, Pinewood Kennels' Pinewood Blue Bell.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, smooth

BUYERS SPECIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND

Lecture and demonstration of the corset sensation of the century—

Nulife CORSETS

Now being given by Prof. Chas. Munter, the inventor of Nulife. Demonstration with living models by Madame Dupont, the world-famous scientific corsetiere. At

H. BATTERMAN CO.,
B'way, Graham & Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn
2 weeks—Mon., Feb. 12th, to Sat., Feb. 24th.
Exclusive agencies for progressive buyers.
Inquire personally or write for terms.
NULIFE CO., DEPT. X. M.,
141-143-145 West 36th St., N. Y. City.

AMERICAN LADY WAISTS

If it's an American Lady it's a best seller. Bring all the sales punch and profit that ever can come to your Department. Sold to you at the lowest prices for the best values.
Cotton—$9 to $24 Doz.
Stouts—$12 to $18 Doz.
Silks—$3.75 Ea.
Stouts—$2.50 to $4.50 Ea.
THE AMERICAN LADY WAIST CO.
Waldorf Building, 2-16 West 33rd Street.
Downtown: 514-516 Broadway, near Spring St.

SWEATERS FROM MILL TO MERCHANT

for men, women, children and infants. Also Women's Jersey Cloth Suits, Silk Sweaters and Bathing Suits. Prices 10 to 15% lower than any jobber or selling agent. SPECIAL—Mercerized Sweaters, $39 Doz. Visit our Showrooms or Send for Samples.
NAVY KNITTING MILLS 1178 B'WAY, Cor. 28th St.
Woolens Purchased ELIAS SURUT 19-21 Greene St.

CIGAR PAR EXCELLENCE
Marie Antoinette
Sold Wherever Quality is in demand
TRY ONE
10¢ AND UP Made by E. KLEINERT & CO. N.Y.

Partitions for Office and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
H. Katz & Son, 132 Prince St. Spring 5280

LEGAL NOTICES

MASTER'S SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Complainant, THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY and BENJAMIN F. BUSH, as Ancillary Receiver of the property of THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Defendants.—In Equity.—No. E 15-179.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms and provisions of a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled cause on the 24th day of July, 1916, the undersigned Special Master, in and by said decree appointed to make the sale therein directed to be made, will offer for sale, without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension, on the 28th day of February, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, State of New York, the property mentioned in said decree directed to be sold, said property being as follows:

Three hundred seventy-two thousand five hundred and fifty ($72,550) shares of the capital stock of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company in one parcel and as an entirety.

The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not have deposited with him at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, prior to the day for which the sale is fixed, a certificate that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of Seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars ($760,000) either in cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of said Special Master, and in like form of Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company secured by a Trust Indenture, dated February 15, 1905, between The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, for the principal amount of $1,520,000, together with the coupons appertaining thereto maturing September 1, 1915, and thereafter. The Special Master will accept the highest and best bid received for the said shares of stock and will knock down the same to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation of said sale by the Court, but the Special Master will accept no bid of less than Fifteen million two hundred thousand dollars ($15,200,000), which sum is by said decree fixed by the Court as the lowest sum for which the said stock shall be sold, unless the Court shall hereafter otherwise order.

The successful bidder may assign his bid and his assignee shall thereupon succeed to all the rights and be bound by all the obligations of the purchaser under said decree. The word "purchaser" wherever used in said decree or in this notice shall be taken to include the plural as well as the singular number, and to include the successors and assigns of any purchaser or purchasers.

The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the stock shall be struck off, and the deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price.

The undersigned is authorized by said decree to accept temporarily in lieu of the actual deposit of Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company as aforesaid, the certificate of any national bank or trust company that it then holds the amount therein specified of said bonds and coupons aforesaid subject to his order and direction.

The complainant, Bankers Trust Company, or any other party to said cause, or any owner or holder of any of the Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, may bid and purchase at said sale.

In case a bidder after the acceptance of his bid shall fail to comply with any order of the Court requiring or relating to the payment of the balance of the purchase price, then the sum deposited by such purchaser as hereinbefore provided, whether paid in cash or by check or represented by bonds or certificates, will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied on account of the expenses of resale of said stock and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case said stock shall be sold at a less price on any such resale and to such other purposes as the Court may direct. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made either by cash, by check or by bonds or certificates, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

The purchaser, on confirmation of the sale by the Court, will be required to make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the Court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid in whole or in part by turning over to the Special Master Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, with coupons secured by said Trust Indenture, dated February 15, 1905, to be cancelled or credited as in said decree provided. The purchaser will be credited on account of the purchase price upon bonds and coupons turned in as aforesaid with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the same were part of the purchase price had been paid in cash.

Payment of the purchase price in the manner in said decree provided must be made within ninety (90) days after confirmation of the sale, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

In lieu of turning over to the Special Master under the provisions of said decree Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and coupons, the Special Master may temporarily accept the certificate of any solvent national bank or trust company that it holds subject to his order and direction therein specified of Gold Bonds in negotiable form accompanied by the coupons therein stated.

By the terms of said decree the Court reserves the right to refuse and reject any bid upon such notice as it may direct at the risk and cost of the purchaser, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price as in said decree provided.

The purchaser, or his, its or their successors or assigns, shall not be required to see to the application of the purchase money and shall have the right to enter his, its or their appearance in said Court and become a party to said cause.

By said decree all questions not thereby disposed of are reserved by said Court for future adjudication.

Reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decree, which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, for a further and more detailed description of the conditions of sale of the stock therein directed to be sold. Copies of said decree may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated New York, January 26, 1917.

E. HENRY LACOMBE,
Special Master.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Solicitors for Complainant, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG POPLIN, 7/8 serge, quantity cheap; also Dobson or American poplin, copen and high shades. Farragut 9810.

CHAMBRAY.—We are open for 100,000 yards of cheap blue chambray. Apply to Debany Bros., 387 4th Av.

CLOAKINGS.—Plaid back cloakings open to purchase quantity all-wool, 24-26 ounce, 54-inch, for cash. James E. Terry, 43 Leonard St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will place orders. Third floor, 28 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at graduation dresses; will place quantity orders on right merchandise. 142 West 24th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted call with samples of sport and silk dresses Saturday after 2 P. M. 12 West 31st, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors on wool jersey dresses; bring samples. Top floor, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

POPLIN wanted; high shades, for cash. W. Bubanz, Madison Square 7145.

SILK.—Fallie, matinee, in black, Copen., gold, green, also white tussah. Mad. Sq. 4300.

SKIRTS.—Contractors call with samples, 3d floor, 150 Madison Av.

SUITS AND CLOAKS.—Jobber will look at suits and cloaks all day Saturday and all next week. 118 West 22d, 9th floor.

VOILE, black, colored gabardines, large quantities, spot cash. Gram. 4436.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS.—Esquimette, plush, plain, fur and beaver trimmed; cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

CORDUROY.—Will sell Juilliard's 613 white, 50c yard, quantity. 40 146 Times.

DRESSES.—Five hundred silk and serge dresses in stock. Spring merchandise, at a bargain. Lubarsky Bros., 155 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Serge silk evening dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES, (600,) serges and silks, to close; good bargain. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES AND SPORT SUITS in stock for delivery, $8.75-$10.75; wonderful value. Fair Trade Dress, 141 West 36th St.

GREETING CARDS, imported designs, odd lots cheap; splendid opportunity for jobbers. L. & B. Co., 58 Warren.

GUNNIBURLS, F. & H., all colors, $2, reg., also jobs of fancies, to close out at a price. Tel. 9220 Farr.

HONEY COMB.—American Mills Co., Atlanta, Ga., offer, immediate delivery, 40,000 yards 32-in. bleached honey comb, 3-yard goods, and 40,000 yards 32-in. 3-yard goods, basket weave, bleached. This entire lot is offered at 13½c f. o. b. Atlanta, net cash. In less quantities, 14c. Write or wire. Goods first-class and ready for cutting-up trade.

JEAN.—10 cases, reasonable price, Marjorie middy mfg. 120 West 22d St.

JERSEY CLOTH.—All worsteds; quick deliveries; all new shades; cheap. The Loquiter Co. Phone Spring 4462.

POPLINS.—Gold, for sale. Ben Kramer, 1,239 Broadway. 9656 Mad. Sq.

SERGES for sale cheap; American No. 209½. Phone Chelsea 7346.

SNAP FASTENERS. — Finest quality only; lowest prices for cutting-up trade, also special inducements to dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1808 Williamsburg.

SUITS.—You will surely buy our $6.50 suit if you see it; call around. A. H. Hollander, 28 West 25th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4¼@4½ P. C. for the best names
Wednesday..4¼@4½ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Are Buying Our Pencils.

Not the least of the merchandise that Great Britain is buying in this market for her own and her allies' use is the copying pencil that a great many persons know as indelible. One concern here alone is delivering them on contract at the rate of a thousand gross a week. Whether they are given to officers for use in the field or in recording the vast receipts and distributions of military merchandise at storehouses is a matter of conjecture. It is said to be probable, however, in view of their convenience and non-erasible qualities, that they are being used in the field, where pen and ink cannot easily be carried.

Not Much New in Jewelry.

With the coming of Lent there has been a slight letting down in the demand for jewelry in the local market, but as it is an annual and seasonable occurrence, the trade is not at all disturbed. On the other hand, the belief exists in certain quarters that religion and jewelry are going to be less closely related during the next several weeks than they have been for some time. In the majority of cases the factories are reported still busy on back orders, and stocks continue more or less depleted as a result of the active Christmas demand. Sellers of silverware seem to be a little harder hit by the Lenten period than the jewelers but a filling-in period just before Easter is expected to square things all around.

They Say So, Too.

Wholesalers in more than one line agreed heartily yesterday with the contention of E. L. Howe, Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, that action should be taken to make merchandising contracts more binding between buyer and seller. However, their support of the suggestion is based on grounds different from Mr. Howe's. The consensus of opinion appeared to be that anything which would check canceling and eliminate returning of goods by retailers would receive hearty indorsement by all manufacturers and wholesalers, this being said to be one of the very hardest things the latter have to combat in normal times. At the same time, sentiments were expressed to the effect that sellers also should keep their agreements to the best of their ability, or notify buyers as soon as they see they cannot carry out their part of the contract in full because of circumstances beyond their control.

Poplins Are Moving Better.

One of the features of the secondary distributing end of the dress goods trade in the last week has been the improved demand for silk and wool poplines for immediate delivery. These goods, which job at 80 cents to $1.20 a yard, are especially adaptable to the current season's style demands, and this, with the fact that well-assorted lines contain all of the best Spring colors, is held largely responsible for their increasing sale. French serges and mohairs are other fabrics that are wanted, as are novelty coatings in the lighter weights. Indications continue to multiply that broadcloths will have a big run this Fall.

Dress Goods Over the Counter.

Sales of dress goods over the counter, according to reports carried to mill agents by retail buyers, have shown a marked increase lately. This is ascribed to the high prices asked for ready-to-wear and the fact that some women "cannot find what they like" among the assortment of garments offered. There is just a bit of style uncertainty in the air, too, it is said, and this circumstance also contributes to the larger demand felt for dress goods that may be procurable, however, in view of their convenience and non-erasible qualities, that they are being used in the field, where pen and ink cannot easily be carried.

To Display Suit Styles.

A number of the more representative houses in the suit trade have decided to adopt the Paris expedient of introducing their styles to the public. Models from the various houses will visit the leading hotels, take afternoon walks along the fashionable thoroughfares, and, in general, show the latest ideas from the ready-to-wear world wherever society congregates. In this way it is hoped to stimulate more interest in suits for Spring.

Gray Goods Sales Continue.

The intervention of the holiday had no detrimental effect on trading in the local gray goods market yesterday. Both printcloths and sheetings did well, sales of the latter including February deliveries of 48 square four-yards at 8½ cents, nearby shipments of 4.70s at 7¼ cents, and spot 5.50s at 6¼ cents. Sales of the last-named were also reported at 6¾ cents for deliveries beginning in April. In the printcloths spot and nearby sales of 39-inch 80 squares were put through at 10¼ cents. On 68-72s in that width spot sales were made at 8 3-8 cents and contracts were sold at an eighth less. Eastern goods of this construction appear to be missing, so far as spots are concerned, offers of 8½ cents for them having failed to bring any out. For spot 38½-inch 64-60s, Eastern, 7 3-8 cents was paid, while for March-April this construction brought 7¼ cents. March-April shipments of 38½-inch 60-48s brought 6¼ cents. Closing printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¼@	38½-inch, 64-60s	7¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¼@	38½-inch, 64-56s	6¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	8⅝@	38½-inch, 60-52s	6½c
39-inch, 56-44s	6c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7½@	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

White Goods Sales Improving.

While retail buyers have been very active with dress cottons in the high colored varieties coming under the general head of sports wear merchandise, they have by no means been neglecting white goods. In certain quarters the belief persists that the latter will have an unusually good run later in the season, when old Sol will be active enough to let women wear white and still not look and feel like a snowbank. Buyers agree that there is no dearth of novelties in the goods offered for their approval, and are acting accordingly. Striped, plaided, and embroidered figured cloths are offered in profusion, while in the heavier goods many attractive fabrics on the basket-weave order are shown. Fine voiles, organdies, lawns, and marquisettes are reported to be well to the fore in the sales of sheer cloths.

Light Colors Still Wanted.

Even though an instance is heard here and there of a call for dark hues, the trend of women's garment trade is still in the direction of the light colors. There seems no let-up in the demand for the shades on the sport order, and these have had their influence on the entire trade. Later in the season it is still predicted there will be a return to the more sober colors, such as navies, Copenhagens, and shades on the dark red order.

Clothing Features for Fall.

In the designs that have already been conceived for the next Fall season by the clothiers the teend is toward the fancier effects. The slant pocket, which has received only a limited treatment up to date, will be emphasized in the new models. The models will be cut along lines that are more form-fitting than usual, and coats will be slightly longer to give the proper effect. Norfolk styles will receive more consideration, although the pinched-back design will scarcely figure in the running.

KROONLAND WILL USE OIL.

American Liner to be Equipped with Burners, Also the Finland.

Announcement was made yesterday by the American Line officials at 9 Broadway that they had taken advantage of the enforced lying up of the liner Kroonland to equip her with burners so that oil would be used in future instead of coal. There is not so much difference between the cost of petrol and of coal, but the saving in stoke hole wages would be about $6,000 a month, for the force there will be reduced from seventy-five to twelve.

The work will be finished in about two weeks, and then the Finland, sister ship of the Kroonland, will be transformed in the same manner, and both vessels put temporarily on the freight trade between New York and London. The equipment had been on the American Line pier for over a year waiting for an opportunity to install it. The oil will be carried in the double bottom between the two hulls of the steamships, which will increase their cargo-carrying capacity.

BUSINESS NOTES.

These are the officers of the recently organized Commercial Travelers' Association of the Lace, Embroidery, and Allied Trades: President, John B. Patton; Vice President, Alfred H. Platt; Second Vice President, Hugo Welsman; Treasurer, Aaron Neumann, and Secretary, P. B. Littlehale. Twelve representative travelers have been elected to the Board of Governors of the association for terms of one to three years.

Dutiable silk imports at the customs districts of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Connecticut, Chicago, Ohio, and San Francisco for the three months ended Dec. 31 amounted to $8,746,926, compared with $8,089,315 in the corresponding period of 1915. The respective duties, according to replies of the Silk Association of America, amounted to $3,925,034.15 and $3,604,977.10.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HENRY CLAY JACKSON, Solicitor of Accounts, 25 Broad Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $117,462 and no assets. It is said he is the son of a former Governor of West Virginia, and the bulk of his liabilities were incurred in that State.

B. WURMBRAND & CO., 49 East Ninth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,753 and no assets.

LOUIS LOBEL.—A petition has been filed against Louis Lobel, dry goods, 102 Eldridge St., by Frank Walker, $246; Job Lowenstein, $45; Herman W. Goldberg, $57, and I. Singer, $140.

SWEIG BROTHERS.—Judge Manton of the United States District Court has appointed J. Heins Bielstein receiver for Sweig brothers, furriers, 12 West Twenty-second Street; bond, $500. Liabilities are $15,590 and assets less than $1,000.

FRANK ROSENBLUTH.—J. P. Morrisey has been appointed receiver for Frank Rosenbluth, buttons, 1,204 Broadway. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $500.

CHARLES S. FIELDSTEEL, of Charles S. Fieldsteel & Co., stock brokers, 50 Broad Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $68,000 and assets $30,753.

JOHN T. BACH & CO., INC., general merchandise, 401 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,372 and assets $805.

TRALK DUDKIN, grocer, 1,625 St. Nicholas Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $1,120 and assets $700.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 287 business failures during the week, against 282 for the previous week, and 384, 400, 260, and 272 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 61, New England 35, Southern 61, Western 71, Northwestern 29, and Far Western 30. Canada had 29, against 16 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent of the total concerns failing had less than $5,000 capital, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—John Woodlard, a grocer of Benton, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $5,650, assets $4,390.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 23.—Maurice Browne, manager of the Little Theatre, voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $15,056; assets, $14,311.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Associated Properties, Inc.—N. Y. Edison Co.	$539.13
Acer, Frank W.—Chase Bros. Co.	174.85
Berrone, Grant H.—Perl.-rorer Co.	1,278.41
Brown, Willard P.—Harry Dowie Co., Inc.	297.17
Birn, Harry, and Isidor Goldberg—S. Schnaider	106.75
Browning, Barbara—C. Fischer	3,807.75
Bisner, Joseph F.—United Distillers Co.	235.34
Bogen, Stephen—S. Salma	840.78
Burke, Mary and August P.—Joseph Schaefer	1,036.68
Bruce, Jas.—W. Robertson	481.90
Curtis, Grant M., and George H. Gillies—Metropolitan Trust Co.	9,175.99
Cyphers Incubator Co., Grant, Inc.	10,080.13
Conger-Duncan Construction Co., Inc.—Central R. R. Co. of N. J.	2,507.64
Cohen, Jennie, and Abraham Treibitz—People	300.00
Corkdale, Joe—J. G. Qalsh	366.65
Cahill, Thomas F.—People's National Bank	115.24
Corner Amusement Co. and Maurice Runkle—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.	218.21
Coutant, Aris E.—William Connors Paint Mfg. Co.	122.26
Charles S. Atkinson Co., Inc.—H. R. Talbot	364.69
Cunningham, Thomas—J. D. Johnson Co., Inc.	258.37
Denker, Nathan—Thomas Realty Co.	238.06
Empire Gypsum Co.—R. S. Kaufman	2,824.47
Elting, Sam—I. L. Lichtenstein	226.70
Far Western Travellers Ass'n, Inc.—J. J. Jacobs	303.91
Fodor, Antal—M. A. Elias et al.	121.41
Fanelli, Frank—F. Camalore	193.46
Foran, Michael J.—Westminster Abbey	113.04
Forbes, William—I. Weisbader	170.43
Gerbi, Frank—J. A. Murray	209.68
Garbutt, Edgar A.—F. A. Godfrey et al.	102.26
Gibbs, Albert E.—J. Hollander	2,763.64
Godelp, Emanuel—Penn Mutual Savings Ass'n, Inc.	778.47
Hopewell Building Co., Inc., John W. Knight, and Wm. F. Norton—T. C. Wood	321.00
Hesse, Marcella—O. A. Marsh	127.54
Harber, Lewis—R. Fisher	150.00
Hanford, Adele F., or Adele F. Robinson, or Adele Stanford—L. Stevens	2,924.45
Jorn, Karl—D. D. Bishop	964.23
Jonas, Harry—J. J. Fero	142.61
Joelson, Max—Strauss & Co., Inc.	125.42
Kane, Robert T., and Sidney L. Cohan—Popular Pictures Corp.	1,077.00
Kinkleday, Chas., and Nicholas Thoemes—N. Y. Edison Co.	162.65
Knox, James L.—M. Stix	1,236.25
Kubersky, Max—M. Mittenthal et al.	362.15
Kohler, Solomon—S. I. Miller et al.	111.98
Korn, Louis—Guardian Finance and Trading Corp.	199.45
Kimball, Francis H.—M. E. Francke et al.	3,187.88
Lucios, Inc.—Lonsacre Land Co.	806.03
Lawlor, Thomas—N. Smith, Jr., exrs.	153.90
Lissoner, Samuel—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co.	196.72
Luttrell, Agnes—Ozark Hary Mfg. Co.	106.11
Merchants' Central Building, Inc.—N. Y. Edison Co.	348.43
Montz, Meyer—L. Zanelli	114.46
Mayer, Wm. A.—H. Kennedy	896.61
Maher, Mary F.—R. S. Riddell et al.	161.03
Merritt & Gilbert Co. and Wm. C. Merritt—National Surety Co.	294.36
Nichols, John—A. Cypress et al.	700.19
Nane—Same	158.60
N. Y. C. R. R. Co. and N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—G. Eversmann	602.93
Panaghakos, John—A. Zahas	1,000.17
Rubin-Schumann Co., Inc.—B. Nositzer	2,568.27
Rosen, Hymie—C. Scheffros	203.65
Rafferty Contracting Co., Inc.—T. F. Kennedy	124.81
Rehmer, Simon—F. Teltsch	271.40
Reynolds, Harry S.—A. Artesian	539.91
Raymond Construction Co., Inc.—S. Borchardt	1,272.03
Rose, Charles—J. J. Chernes	667.55
Reich, Samuel—N. B. Fink	359.12
Smith, Thomas J.—R. Kline	120.41
Swain, Philip S.—J. I. Howe, Jr., et al.	1,527.30
Sanchez, Antonio—C. Garpland	284.91
Spina, Philip—Tompkins Mill Marble Co.	238.14
Scott, Walter E. and Archibald T.—J. W. Inman	149.00
Smith, Mae and Benjamin—People, &c.	300.00
Shaw, William—E. E. White, costs	109.22
Schwartzmeyer, John—J. E. Cohen	109.00
Velvet Co., Inc.—J. W. Blackledge, costs	382.52
Van Wyck, Frederick—S. Falk et al.	128.55
Thomas G. Brown & Sons—H. K. Smith.	
Weinerman, Ester—A. Levinson	1,857.80
Wallace, George, or George Williams, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.	2,500.00
Webster, Richardson—M. R. Alexander	163.19
Weingarten, Simmons et al.—Simmons et al.	1,581.63
Widdi, Daniel, and Jacob Schwartzman—A. M. Porter	106.11
Walk, Barney—I. Einhorn	121.00
Wagerbirds, or Gerstner—Blue Valley Butter Co.	957.23
Waterbury, Sherman A.—L. Bergman	1,153.91
Wolf, Samuel E., Bernard Burman, and Law Burgess Estes—Western Enamel Co., Inc.	679.65
Wells, Thurston R., and Franklin Reiff—Morris Plan Co. of New York	264.91
Washburn Wire Co.—H. Feldman	12,230.18

In Bronx County.

Bresler, Samuel—J. H. Solomon	$82.69
Blazsius, Max—F. Martinelli	123.78
Buongiorno, Guiseppe—S. Eckstein	234.04
Blum, Aaron—P. Kirshenbaum	116.00
Bretholz-Krumholz Const. Co.—H. H. York	46.01
Callan Bros., Inc.—C. D. Schmidt	97.84
Cohen, Jacob—G. G. Ebeling	496.90
Dinofer, Julius—Faerber Silberman & Co., Inc.	275.99
Edmiston, Peter A.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	48.67
Frankenberg, Andrew and Max—B. Bieley	585.32
Gurgan, Isidore—H. Projector	162.63
Hasselt, Jas. F.—A. G. Hannagan	289.10
Same—E. Busch	253.18
Same—E. Busch	1,036.68
Same—A. D. Hannagan, as admr.	197.29
Israel, Max—A. Steinberg	141.29
Johnson, Harry—I. S. Rosenberg	68.29
Kroman, Joseph H.—S. Resnick	26.85
Kleist, Albert—J. Braunschweig	117.22
Lamborghini, John—N. Y. Telephone Co.	18.11
Meiford, Max—S. Feldman	568.43
Quinn, Bessie—J. Goldstein	30.47
Rennen, Ralph—N. Y. Telephone Co.	16.14
Robbins, William J., Aaron Meyer, and William Robbins—Morris Plan Co., of N. Y.	368.41
Spadaccini, Antonio—N. Y. Telephone Co.	16.04
Sobatino, Giovanni—S. Eckstein	124.82
Sirico, Marie D.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	19.12
Schwenk, William H.—B. Ascher, et al.	32.70
Twin City Ferry Co.—A. M. Hasell, Inc.	304.73
Tobias, Morris—E. Kulinski	254.28
Verdis, Ernest—Normal Real Estate Corp.	68.91
Ventrola, Philomena and Francisco—E. K. Doehling	1,636.55
Windsor Land & Imp. Co.—F. Loewenthal	90.87

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name as that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Blackston, James—I. L. Blackston, Nov. 20, 1916	$124.39
Duvinage, Pierre—E. H. Titchener & Co., Nov. 20, 1914	598.69
Hallett, Harrison H.—Stern Bros., Jan. 19, 1917	218.85
Hines, John C.—Moss Estate, Inc., Feb. 23, 1915	137.89
Hammons, John C.—D. Henry, Jan. 25, 1917	357.37
Ladies' Garment Mfg. Co.—H. Warshow Feb. 5, 1917	1,091.87
Schenick, Robert — Michael McNamara Varnish Works, April 24, 1915	137.91
Way, Carlene A., and Franklin Haines —W. J. Delaney, June 13, 1916	1,345.67
Fuchs, Emil—D. S. Goldsmith, Jan. 19, 1916	364.41
Same—West End-Eighty-fifth Co., April 13, 1916	439.73

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323 P. O. Building, 1 P. M.—US vs Murphy.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Joseph Joyce, applt., v. Washington Storage Warehouse Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Joseph Kaufman, applt., v. Angela C. Kaufman, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Julius Katz, an infant, applt., v. Charles Lutz, impld., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and verdict reinstated. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

George Townsend et al, respts., v. Max Hershkind, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

John B. Kettell, applt., v. Erie Railroad Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Smith, J. and Clarke, P. J. (Clarke, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Edward S. Tucker, indy., &c., respt., v. Herbert A. Weeks et al, applts.—Order reversed as to defts. Marjorie C. Weeks, without costs, and motion to that extent denied without costs; in all other respects affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respondent, with leave to the other defendants-appellants to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Spartus Fabrik Astra of Amsterdam, Holland, respt., v. Sugar Products Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Davis and Dowling, Dowling and Scott, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Frederick Van Loon, respt., v. E. Lawrence Smith, Inc., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Mark M. Dittenfass, respt., v. David Horsley et al, applt.—Orders reversed, with separate bills of costs on the separate appeals and motion for judgment granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Smith, JJ. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Joseph H. McGuire, respt., v. N. Y. Railways Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Benjamin Levy, respt., v. Alexander B. Halliday, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George R. Read & Co., respts., v. Henry C. Sturges, applt.—Order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Ely J. Rieser, applt., v. Charles H. Genung, impl'd, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. Clark Wilcox.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry H. Duryea, applt., v. Lindsley Tappin et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eva M. Valesh, applt., v. Corn Exchange Bank, respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Same v. Leopold Prince.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Rosé Angel, applt., v. Mabel M. Trowbridge, respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re Thomas A. McLoughlin.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and original order reinstated. Opinion by Davis, J. Side order on notice.

Metropolitan By-Products Co., applt., v. Calvin D. Van Name et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs; order denying motion to resettle affirmed. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Josephine Guntzer, as admx., applt, v. Timothy Healy et al., respts.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Orestes de Martini et al., respts., v. Joseph McCaldin, impr., &c., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Davis, J. Order filed.

Joseph M. Conklin, as assignee, respt., v. Federal Trust Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Re the same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Sidney M. Teeter v. Anna K. Daniel.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Robert Sanford v. Henry G. Sanford et al. —Motion denied. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business. At 10:30 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Bruce O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business. At 10 A. M.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Scanlon—Henry D. Estabrook. Re Reflexophone, Inc.—Louis F. Post.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—McDermott vs Fielding—Samuel Strasbourger.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Rayner vs Blelich—Martin Saxe. Schlaeger-Claudesdorf—Wilbur Larremore. N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs Percy—Julian M. Wright. Re Rosenfeld—Franklin M. Mills.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M. Re Harral Soap Co. (Cory.) Hisiger vs Aaron (Hearing.)

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Van Dyke Estate vs Infantine Realty Co. Inc—Carl Ehlermann, Jr. Same vs Infantino—Carl Ehlermann, Jr. Cohen vs Gehlen—Dominick L. O'Reilly. Rose vs Sherpe Building Co—James F. Donnelly. Heiderman vs Kautzmann—Thomas F. Turley. Markham vs Stadler—John F McEvesety.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Traders' Selling Carries Prices Down—Meeting the Submarine Threat.

The two chief matters to which the financial community directed its attention yesterday were the more definite indications in the Washington dispatches of President Wilson's intention to go before Congress to seek authority to adopt measures for the protection of American ships and the new light which Premier Lloyd George's statement to Parliament threw on the submarine menace and the measures which England considers necessary to combat it.

It had been known that the British Government was about to put restrictions on imports, and there had been more or less uncertainty concerning the effect which these restrictions might have upon exports from the United States. What Lloyd George had to say yesterday bore out in a general way the conclusion which had already been reached in some quarters that England's program would not seriously affect the trade of the United States, mainly for the reason that most of the things which we are selling to England in great quantity are things which she cannot very well do without.

Moreover, to the extent to which British limitations upon imports may serve to increase supplies of commodities which enter largely into domestic consumption in this country the restrictions would benefit us instead of harming us. Our huge exports have not been free of certain disadvantages, however far these have been outweighed by the benefit which the country as a whole has derived from the growth in our export trade. Surely no one need find cause for concern in whatever reduction may come about in the exports of food products, certain of which are included in the list of commodities the importation of which into England is to be limited. England's difficulties have been increased by the too free spending of the money which war disbursements have put at the disposal of the public at large, and if economy is now to be enforced effectively, the advantages even to ourselves will probably outweigh the disadvantages.

The news that President Wilson would in all probability go before Congress within a few days to outline his purpose in respect to the protection of American rights on the high seas was seized upon by some traders as a reason for selling stocks, presumably on the theory that steps which this nation may take to protect its rights might lead to a clash with Germany. But here traders were playing for the immediate effect of such a development rather than for its longer effect, inasmuch as the well-established belief in the financial community is that, even should it come to war with Germany, the market would not be adversely affected in the long run.

News that a firm position in protection of its rights was to be taken by this country would as a matter of fact greatly hearten sentiment in important banking quarters, where there has been a feeling of depression because of the delay in taking measures to meet squarely the threat which Germany has made against the commerce of this country and against the lives of its citizens. There was not much in yesterday's news to lead the public to sell, but it was of a kind which led many people to wait. This offered an opportunity to traders to wait for a reaction in prices, which they were quick to seize. Their own covering before the day was over wiped out part of the losses, but there remained fairly substantial net declines in a majority of the more active issues.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Premier's Speech Has Little Effect on the Stock Market.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The stock market displayed a good tone today. Premier Lloyd George's speech had little effect and the turnover was larger, especially in rubber stocks, on good dividends announced by the leading companies. The foreign section was firm, particularly Japanese bonds and Russian and Brazilian issues; but Argentine and home rails declined. Shipping shares were steady. American securities were dull and uninteresting in the absence of Wall Street advices.

Money was easier owing to arrangements made for the transfer of war loan funds with the minimum disturbance to the market. Discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 82½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 80 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2¼
Low	2¼	Renewals	2¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	3⅝@¾	Sixty days	4¼@—
Ninety days	3⅝@¾	Ninety days	4¼@—
Four months	4 @—	Four months	4½@—
Five months	4 @—	Five months	4½@4¾
Six months	4 @—	Six months	4½@4¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3½@ 4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4
4 to 6 months	4¼@4½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4¼@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅝	—.00¼
Cables	4.76¼	4.76	4.76¼	
Francs—				
Demand	5.85⅛	5.83⅛	5.85⅛	
Cables	5.84⅛	5.84⅜	5.84⅛	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	68.37½	68.12½	68.25	
Cables	68.50	68.25	68.37½	

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.85⅛	5.84⅛
95.28 Berlin	68.25	68.37½
20.26 Austria	11.07	11.10
China—		
Hongkong	56.55	56.65
Peking	91.75	91.87
Shanghai	86.75	86.87
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10 Holland	40.50	40.56¼
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
3.1826 Italy	7.41	7.40
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia	28.50	28.40
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	27.40	27.50
Stockholm	29.45	29.55
Christiania	28.00	28.10
19.295 Spain	21.20	21.30
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.50	44.62½
32.44 Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.02¼	5.01

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69½	$4.70½	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges

Clearing House Exchanges, $642,346,229; balance, $30,071,588; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $48,245; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $6,596,209.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37¾d, unchanged; in New York, 77¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 60@63c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$12,684,063	$133,898,216
Ord. internal rev	22,057,987	258,737,284
Income tax	2,126,140	26,744,533
Miscellaneous	3,167,423	44,224,558
Total receipts	$40,035,886	$463,604,592
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	22,618,235	162,059,896
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	22,957,987	173,569,681
Expenditures	62,854,321	$525,664,489

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	533,852	340,888	171,638
Year to date	28,650,273	26,543,770	9,366,028

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15½	16⅜	300	Advance Rumely	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
32	33½	100	Advance Rumely pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
7	7½	100	Alaska Juneau	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
82¼	82½	250	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
88	89	1,800	Am. Agricul. Chem	90	90	89	89	— 1
41½	43	200	Am. Banknote	42	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
49	50	200	Am. Banknote pf	49½	49½	49¼	49¼	— ¼
88	88½	2,900	Am. Beet Sugar	89	89	88	88	— ½
43½	43⅝	2,600	Am. Can	44	44	42¾	43⅝	— ⅛
62¼	63	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	64¼	64¼	62¾	62¾	— ⅜
43½	45	300	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44	— 1
11½	12	100	Am. H. & Leather	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
62	63	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	62	62	62	62	— 2
18¾	18¾	300	Am. Ice Securities	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25½	— ⅛
70	70½	2,100	Am. Linseed	18	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	— ⅛
7¼	8½	3,100	Am. Locomotive	71	71	69½	70	— 1½
50¾	51¼	100	Am. Malt	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
51	51½	1,200	Am. Malt pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
97	97¼	8,000	Am. Malt pf. cfs. of d	50¾	51⅛	50¾	51	— ⅛
111	112	100	Am. Smelt. & R	99	99¼	96¾	97½	— ½
95½	96½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111	111	111	111	— 1
112	112½	1,200	Am. Sm. S. pf. B tr	96	96	96	96	
124¾	125⅞	100	Am. Sugar Ref	114¾	114¾	111	112	— 2⅞
208	209	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	125½	125½	125½	125½	+ ⅝
105	107	100	Am. Tobacco	206	208½	208	208½	+ ⅝
46¾	46¾	2,000	Am. Tob. pf. new	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
95	97½	100	Am. Woolen	47	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
36	38	400	Am. Woolen pf	96	96	96	96	— ½
67	68	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	36	36	35½	35½	— ⅛
74½	75½	15,300	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	69	69	68	68	
71½	72	300	Anaconda Copper	79	79¾	77¼	78	— 1¼
101¾	102⅝	1,700	Associated Oil	72	72	72	72	— ⅞
14¾	15	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	102½	102½	101⅝	101⅝	— 1½
91¼	92	8,700	At., Birm. & At	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
56	57	200	At., Gulf & W. I	93½	94½	89½	91½	— 2⅝
52	52⅝	3,300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	57⅛	57⅛	56	56	— 1½
100	100⅞	1,700	Baldwin Loco	54	54	51½	52¾	— 1½
76¼	76½	1,800	Baldwin Loco. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ¼
73¾	74	100	Baltimore & Ohio	77	77	76	76¾	— ⅜
129	132	300	Bethlehem Steel	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ⅜
14	15	1,100	Beth. Steel rights	18	18	14	15	— ⅜
114	118	800	Beth. S. class B w.i	117¼	117¼	113⅞	114	— 3½
68	69	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	70	70	69	69	— ¼
118	118¾	1,300	Burns Brothers	119⅝	119¼	117	118	— 1
45½	46¾	700	Butte & Superior	47	47	45½	45½	— ⅜
23	23½	100	California Petrol	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
22½	22⅝	400	California Pet. pf	52⅝	52⅝	52	52	— 1
153	154	2,000	Canadian Pacific	155¼	155¼	153½	154	— ¾
85	85¼	14,300	Central Leather Co	86⅞	87	84⅝	85¼	— 1⅝
38	38¼	500	Cerro de Pasco	39	39	38¼	38⅝	— 1⅛
50	59½	810	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60¼	59¼	59¼	— 1
16	18	100	Chicago & Alton	17	17	17	17	
11¾	12	100	Chi. Great Western	12	12	12	12	
35½	36	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36½	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
80	81	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	81¼	81¾	80	80¼	— ⅝
117¾	118¼	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	118¾	118¾	118	118¾	— ½
28½	28⅞	5,300	C., R.I.& P.cfs.of d	28¾	29⅛	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
130	140	100	C., St. P., M.& O pf	130	130	130	130	— 1½
130	140	25	Do., odd lot	130½	130½	130½	130½	
22¾	23	1,800	Chile Copper	23¾	23⅞	22⅝	23	— ⅛
54½	55	2,500	Chino Copper	55⅞	56	54½	55	— 1
46¼	47	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	— 1
39¼	39¾	2,000	Columbia Gas & El	40¾	40¾	39	39¼	— ¾
120	126	600	Consol. Gas, Balt	126	126⅝	126	126⅝	+ ½
20	22	4,200	Corn Products Ref	22	22	21½	21½	— ¼
102	102½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ¼
63	65	12,700	Crucible Steel	65	66	64	65	— ½
40½	40¾	12,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	42¾	42¾	40¾	40¾	— 2½
89	90	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	89	89	89	89	— 2½
96	98	200	Deere & Co. pf	97	97	97	97	+ ½
141¾	145½	100	Delaware & Hud	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	— ½
30½	31½	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	31¼	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ½
23⅜	23⅝	500	Det. Edison rights	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
19¾	20	2,800	Distillers' Secur	41	41	41	41	
50	53	500	Dome Mines	25	25½	23¾	25	— 2
5	5	100	Driggs-Seabury	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
26½	26⅝	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	51	51	51	51	— 3⅞
4½	4¾	5,100	Erie	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
27⅞	32⅜	100	Erie 2d pf	27⅞	28½	26½	26⅝	— ⅞
33	33		General Chemical	33	33	33	33	+1
255	265	400	General Electric	255	255	255	265	— 3½
164	164	11,700	General Motors	164	164	163½	163½	— 1
112¾	113⅜	100	General Motors pf	113¾	113¾	110¼	112⅞	— 1¼
88½	89	800	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	88½	88½	88½	88½	— 1¼
84	86	500	Granby Consol	50	50	55½	56⅜	— ⅝
113	114	200	Great Northern pf	89¾	89¾	85	85	— 1½
31¾	32	900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	— 2
40¾	41	500	Greene-Cananea	32¾	32¾	32	32	— ⅛
107	110	900	Gulf States Steel	40¾	41	40¾	41	— 1
56⅜	56⅞	5,900	Inspiration Copper	110¼	110¼	107	100	— 1
12¾	13	300	Interboro Consol	57¼	58¼	56½	56⅝	— 1½
65	65¼	700	Interboro Con. pf	15	15	13	13	— ⅛
38½	39	300	Int. Agricultural pf	65½	65½	64½	64½	— ⅝
80	82	300	Int. Harvester Corp	40¼	40¼	38⅞	38⅞	— 2⅞
24	24⅝	7,500	Int. Mer. Marine	81	81	80	80	+ ⅛
69	69¼	16,700	Int. Mer. Marine pf	24¾	24¾	23⅝	24¼	— 1
41	41½	2,400	Int. Nickel	68¾	68¾	67¾	68¼	— ⅞
37	37¼	1,200	Int. Paper	41¾	41¾	40¾	41½	
96	96¼	700	Int. Paper pf	37½	37½	36½	37	— ¼
54	55¼	100	Kan. City South. pf	90¼	96½	96	96	— 1½
44¼	44⅝	6,500	Kennecott Copper	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ½
		400	K.Co. E.L. & P. rcts	47⅝	48⅜	44	44½	— ⅛
73⅝	73¾	1,300	Lackawanna Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
101	102	200	Laclede Gas	79	79	77¾	78⅝	— 1⅝
40	45	100	Lake Erie & W	101	101	101	101	
21¼	22	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	
73½	74	700	Lehigh Valley	22	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
250	262	100	Liggett & Myers	74¾	74¾	73¼	73⅞	— ⅛
85	90	200	Long Island	259¾	259¾	259¾	259½	— 2
110	119½	100	Lorll., (P.,) Co. pf	39	39	39	39	
88	89	200	Mackay Cos	118	118	118	118	— 2¼
58	59¼	300	Mathieson Alkali	88	88	88	88	— ¾
54½	55⅜	1,000	Maxwell Motors	58⅝	58⅝	58½	58¾	— ⅜
68½	69	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	54¾	55¼	54¾	55	— 1
34½	35½	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	68¼	68¼	68½	68½	— ½
103	106½	200	May Dept. St. pf	35	35	35	35	— ½
87½	88½	3,900	Mexican Petroleum	106¼	106¼	106	106	— 1
38	38¼	1,100	Miami Copper	89¼	90	87½	88	— 1
24	25⅜	100	Minn. & St. L. new	39¾	39¾	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
109	110	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
7¼	7¾	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
11½	12½	2,800	Mo. Pacific t r	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
29½	30	2,400	Mo. Pacific w i	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ½
53½	54	100	Mo. Pacific pf w i	30	30¼	29½	29½	— ½
100	101	300	Montana Power	53½	53½	53½	53¾	— 1½
81	84	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	100¾	100¾	100	100¾	— 3½
82	85	6,700	Nat. Enam. & St	82	82	82	82	— 1⅝
95	98	100	Nat. En. & St. pf	33¼	33¼	32½	33⅝	— ¾
56¼	58	700	National Lead	96	96	96	96	— 1
24⅝	24⅞	2,300	Nevada Con. Copper	58½	58¾	57	57	— 1
18	20	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
63¼	65⅜	1,200	N. Y. Central	19	19	18	18	— ⅛
44⅝	45	18,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	95¾	95¼	93¼	93¼	— 1½
24½	25	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	43⅞	45½	43⅞	45	+ 1¼
129¼	129⅝	720	Norfolk & Western	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
103⅞	104⅞	1,100	Northern Pacific	130¾	130¾	129¾	130¼	— ⅛
104	105	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	104¼	104¼	103⅞	104	— ⅛
98¾	99¼	1,100	Ohio Cities Gas	105	106	105	106	+ ¼
51¾	52	2,700	Ohio Fuel Supply	102	102	99	99½	— 2⅝
6	6½	100	Ontario Mining	52	52	50½	51½	— ⅜
98	99	200	Owens Bottle Mach	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
22½	23	200	Pacific Mail	99	99	99	99	— ½
94	95	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
94	95	10	Do., odd lot	95	95	95	95	+2
54½	54⅝	3,400	Penn. R. R	96	96	96	96	
92¼	93	800	People's Gas, Chi	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
27	29	100	Père Marquette w i	93	93¼	91⅞	92½	+ ⅝
45½	45⅝	6,300	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	— ⅛
109	111	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼	— 1¼
90	100	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
76	76⅝	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	100¼	100¼	100	100	— ¾
2¼	2⅝	100	Quicksilver	77⅜	77⅜	75⅝	75⅝	— 1⅝
47	48¼	500	Railway Steel Sp	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
26¾	27	2,400	Ray Con Copper	48⅝	48⅝	48	48	— 1
95	95¼	42,400	Reading	27¼	27½	26¼	26¾	— ⅛
77	77⅛	7,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	96¼	97	94⅝	95	— ⅝
101	102	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	78	78⅜	76½	77¼	— ⅞
21⅜	22	300	St. Louis & San F	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
14⅝	15	300	Seaboard Air Line pf	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	— ⅛
33	34	300	Seab. Air Line pf	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
223	224⅞	250	Sears, R. & Co.	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34½	— ⅞
27¼	27⅝	800	Shattuck-Arizona	222¼	222¼	222¼	222¼	
60	62	800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	27	27¼	27	27¼	— ⅝
94	94¼	3,600	Southern Pacific	63	63	60	60	— 3
28¼	28¾	7,400	Southern Railway	93¾	94	93	94	— ¾
61	62	1,500	Southern Ry. pf	28⅞	29	27⅞	28¼	— ⅝
101	102	1,700	Studebaker Co	63	63½	61	61	— 1½
105	109	120	Studebaker Co. pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101	— 1
47	47¾	100	Stutz Motor	105	105	105	105	— 1
14½	15	900	Tenn. C. & C	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ½
224½	226	4,600	Texas Co	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
52	52½	1,000	Tobacco Products	229	229	223	226	— 3
98½	100	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	52⅜	52⅜	52	52	— 1
92	94	100	Twin City R. T	99	99	99	99	— 1
10	12½	100	Union B. & P	93	93	93	93	+ ½
137½	137⅝	5,500	Union Pacific	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
82½	84	600	Union Pacific pf	138½	138½	136½	137⅝	— 1½
43½	45	300	United Cigar Mfrs	83¼	83¼	82	82⅜	— 1⅝
98½	99	500	United Cigar Stores	44	44	44	44	
78½	80	1,800	United Drug	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
140¼	141¼	1,000	United Fruit	76½	80	76½	80	+ 4
19¼	20	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	143	143	139½	140	— 2¼
18⅜	20	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20	20	20	20	— 1
129⅜	130¼	22,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— 1½
15	20	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	130¾	132½	127¼	130	+ 1½
53	53¼	400	U. S. Rubber	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ 1
108	108¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	54½	54½	52⅝	53	— 1½
57¼	57⅜	800	U. S. Sm., R. & M	109	109	109	109	— 1½
107¼	107⅝	119,400	U. S. Steel	58⅜	58⅝	57¼	57¼	— 2
117½	118	200	U. S. Steel pf	108¼	108⅝	106¾	107¼	— 1
109¼	109¾	9,400	Utah Copper	118¼	118½	118½	118½	— ⅝
39½	40¼	700	Va.-Car. Chemical	104¾	110⅞	108½	109¾	— 1½
124	13	100	Wabash	40	40	39¾	39¾	— 1½
48¾	49	3,000	Wabash pf. A	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
25¼	25¾	400	Wabash pf. B	50	50	48¼	48¼	— 1½
99¾	101	200	Wells Fargo Exp	26⅜	26⅜	25¼	25¼	— 1
24½	24⅝	1,500	Western Maryland	100	100	100	100	
93¾	94	100	Western Union Tel	23¼	23⅝	23	24	— ⅜
49¼	49¾	19,900	Westingh. E. & M	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
48	49	400	White Motors	50	50¼	48½	49¼	— 1⅛
62¼	63	200	Wilson & Co	49	49	48¼	49	— ⅝
33¼	33⅜	800	Willys-Overland	63	63	62¾	62¾	— ⅞
141	142	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	33⅞	34	33⅜	33½	— ⅝
125	126	200	Woolworth pf	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	— 1¼
				125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ¼

LOSE FIGHT ON 2-CENT RATE.

Justice Clarke Decides Against Illinois Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Application of the Illinois Central and twenty-seven other railroads to enjoin enforcement of the Illinois 2-cent passenger rate was denied today by Associate Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court. The railroads, after recent hearing before Justice Clarke, sought a writ to suspend the State's 2-cent law pending their appeal to the Supreme Court from dismissal of their suit by Federal District Judge Landis.

Attorney General Brundage and other counsel representing the Illinois Public Utilities Commission, opposed the railroads' application. In a memorandum opinion given today in the proceedings, Justice Clarke said that even assuming an individual Justice had authority to suspend the Illinois rates pending appeal, and that that authority is not clear, he would deny the railroads' application.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company	Rate.	P.	Pay.	Hold. of Rec.
Albert Pick & Co.	2½	Q.	May 1	Apr. 23
A. Pick & Co. pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
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JANUARY BANNER MONTH.

New York Exports Beat All Records, Reaching $302,136,327.

Domestic exports from New York in January broke all monthly records, and approximated one-half of the country's outward bound commerce, according to a statement issued yesterday. Munitions, food and general merchandise from this port last month reached $302,136,327, as against the entire country's exports of $613,441,020.

Until the January figures were given out yesterday, the banner month since the war began was August, 1916, when exports were $271,357,862.

Great Britain, France and Russia greatly increased their takings from New York in January, compared with December or other recent months, their combined purchases being $192,481,436, compared with total exports to Europe of $238,797,623. Great Britain's January shipments were $89,161,100, those to France $67,592,898, and to Russia in Europe $35,727,929. In addition, shipments to Russia classified under "Asia" had a value of $12,307,617. Belgian relief supplies sent from here in January reached $9,877,807, against only $2,867,735 in the same month last year. Nothing was listed as going out of the port for Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey in Europe. Turkey managed, however, through Asiatic ports to get merchandise from here valued at $5,884.

New York's outward January trade with Asia exceeded that with South America by more than $2,000,000, Asia taking $19,671,884 and South America $17,207,849.

KRESGE CO. EARNS $2,129,348

Equals 19.87 Per Cent. on Common Stock, Against 11.67 in 1915.

The first annual report of the S. S. Kresge Company, a 5 and 10 cent store organization, as a Michigan corporation shows that a net income of $2,129,348 was derived from gross sales amounting to $26,396,544 in 1916. After providing for the preferred stock dividend, a balance of $1,989,348 remained for the common stock, equivalent to 19.89 per cent. on the outstanding shares. The year before 11.67 per cent. was earned on the same amount of stock.

The company opened nineteen new stores during the year, bringing the system up to 157 stores in various cities of the country. The ratio profits from sales was 7.57 cents to the dollar, against 6.18 cents in the preceding year.

GAIN IN DRY GOODS TRADE.

Wholesale Distribution Shows an Increase Over a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods shows a good increase over the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for Spring and immediate shipments are running in advance of the sales last year while future business is noticeably ahead of that of the same period in 1916. Customers have visited the market in about equal numbers. Collections for the week have been normal."

Kansas Lines of M. P. Sold.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 23.—The Missouri Pacific lines in Kansas, formerly known as the Kansas & Colorado Pacific, were sold at public auction here today for $9,000,000. Frank Nelson and D. A. Holmes, representing respectively the Reorganization Committee and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York.

London Sale of Government Wool.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—There were 4,680 bales of Government wool offered at the wool auction sales today. The small offerings were readily absorbed, Geelong greasy selling at 8s. 10d. and West Australian at 2s. 4½d. Scoured merinos and greasy crossbreds were withheld from sale.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Guaranty Trust Company and the Bankers Trust Company, as managers of the syndicate which offered $50,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. notes of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, announced yesterday that subscription books were closed at noon with the entire issue subscribed for.

The W. S. Barstow Management Association has been incorporated to supervise the management and control of public utility corporations controlled by the General Gas and Electric Company, the Eastern Power and Light Corporation, and W. S. Barstow & Co. E. L. Watt has been elected President of the new organization.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of Julius Kayser & Co. Charles M. Hemion was elected Vice President to succeed H. A. Taylor, resigned. All other retiring officers and Directors were re-elected.

Albert Pick & Co. have increased the common dividend annual basis from 9 to 10 per cent.

The Interstate Iron and Steel Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock.

The majority of the holders of the thirty-million-dollar American Smelters Securities Company preferred B stock have deposited their holdings under the plan for the exchange at par for $30,000,000 Series A first mortgage thirty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of the American Smelting and Refining Company. An extension of time limit for deposit until March 1 has been fixed.

Hugh Grant Straus of Abraham & Straus has been elected a Director of the Fidelity Trust Company.

E. H. Rollins was appointed Vice President and General Manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western yesterday to succeed E. E. Loomis, who goes to the Lehigh Valley. Mr. Rine had been General Superintendent.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.21	.28
Am Oil	.21	.28
Begole	.70	1
B. St. Gas	.10	11
Bing. Mfg.	9¾	9¾
Bost. Corb.	.70	.75
Bost. Ely.	.40	.50
Bost. & M.	.70	.75
Bost. & L.	1¾	2
Bohemia	1¾	2
Butte & L.	.25	.28
Butte & D.	1¾	1¾
Cal. Corb.	1	2
Calaveras	3	4
Cham. Cop.	.09	.10
Chief Con.	2	2½
Con. Ariz.	3½	3¾
Con. Cop.	3	3½
Cortez	.30	.40
Crown Res.	.30	.40
Con. Mer.	1¾	1¾
Earl-Eagle	.40	.43
First N. C.	4	4¾
Fortuna	.15	.16
Gold Lake	.09	.10
Homa Oil	.80	.85
Houghton	1¾	1¾
Humboldt	1	2
Iron Blos.	2	1¾
Iron Cap.	16	16¼
Iron C. pf.	16	16½
Jerome V.	1½	1¾
La Rose	.55	.60
Majestic	.65	.68
McK.-D.	.81	.85
Mex. Meta.	.28	.32
Mex. Tung.	71	71¾
Mex. Sov.	2	2½
N. L. & Z.	.53	.55
N. Baltic	2¼	2
N. Cornelia	17½	17¾
N. U. Bing.	.25	.75
Nixon	.72	.73
Oneco	.70	.80
Onondaga	.70	.80
Pilot Butte	.06	.10
P. Con.-M.	2	2¼
Ray Hero.	4	4¼
Ridge	.05	.07
S.W.Miami, part paid.	2¾	2½
S.W.Miami, full paid.	1¼	8
Truro	2	2¼
U. V. Ext.	87½	88½
Yukon Gold	1½	2½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.06
Alta	.04
Andes	.23
Best & Belcher	.06
Bullion	.06
Caledonia	.17
Challenge Con.	.05
Chollar	.02
Confidence	.09
Con. Virginia	.06
Exchequer	.08
Gould & Curry	.02
Hale & Norcross	.06
Jacket	.06

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.45
Belmont Ext.	.40
Jim Butler	.81
MacNamara	.07
Midway	.18
Montana	.14
Monarch Pitts.	.11
Montana	.20
North Star	.16
Rescue	.21
Tonopah Ext.	4.15
Tonopah Nevada	6.00
West End	.66

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.14
Booth	.09
Florence	.22

Fraction	.04
Goldfield Con.	.65
Goldfield Merg.	.06
Great Bend	.06
Jumbo Ext.	.27
Kewanas	.19
Mohawk	.16
Spearhead	.06

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Big Jim	1.22½
Nevada Hills	.24
Packard	.46
Rochester	.57
Rd. Mountain	.42
United Eastern	4.45
United Mines	.50
White Caps	.94

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6¾	6½
Dr. 3rd pt.	8½	9
Elkton	10¾	11
El Paso	30	40
Findley	8¼	8¾
Golden C.	235	238
Gold Dollar	2¼	4
Gold Sov.	5	5¼
Granite	58	61
Isabella	20¼	20½
McKinney	25	30
Portland	177½	190
Vindicator	90¼	92
U. Gold M.	18	20

GREAT WRITERS ON THE WAR.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE gives the richest literature from the most gifted and illustrious writers of all countries involved in the war, chief diplomatic papers, essential official documents and utterances, and international interchanges bearing on the war. 25c—$3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York—Advt.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
Interstate Electric Corporation,
141 Broadway,
New York, February 22rd, 1917.

A dividend of one and three-quarter per cent (1¾%) on the preferred stock of this Company has today been declared payable March 1st, 1917 to stockholders of record at close of business February 28th, 1917.

R. W. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 12th day of April, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M., to act upon a proposal to alter and amend the first paragraph of Article XIII. of the By-laws by changing the words "of October in each year, beginning with the year 1914" to "of April in each year, beginning with the year 1918," so that the said paragraph as amended shall read as follows:

"Section I.. Annual Meetings.—A regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, shall be held on the second Thursday of April in each year, beginning with the year 1918, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, or at such other place in the State of Virginia as shall be specified in the notice of the meeting."

and to alter and amend the first paragraph of Article XVIII. of the By-laws which now reads as follows:

"The fiscal year of the Company shall commence on the first day of July of each year and end on the following thirtieth day of June,"

so that the said first paragraph as amended shall read as follows:

"The fiscal year of the Company shall commence on the first day of January of each year, beginning with the year 1917, and end on the following thirty-first day of December;"

to extend until the second Thursday in April, 1918, the term of office of the Directors elected at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, held October 12th, 1916, by adding to Article II., Sec. I., of the By-Laws the following paragraph:

"The Directors elected at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held October 12th, 1916, shall continue in office until the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held April 11th, 1918, and until their successors are elected and qualified by acceptance;"

to elect independent auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company for the year ending December 31st, 1917; to authorize or approve the establishment of a comprehensive Relief and Pension Plan; to consider the report of the Directors for the six months which ended December 31st, 1916; to ratify and approve all action of the Directors set forth in such report and in the Minutes of the Company, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, March 30th, 1917, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, April 13th, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. E. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. will be held at the office of the company, 115 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Monday, February 26, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Also, that a special meeting of the stockholders of SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. will be held on the 26th day of February, 1917, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, at No. 115 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, State of New York, for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to increase its common stock from Sixty Million Dollars ($60,000,000), consisting of Six Hundred Thousand (600,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) each, to Seventy-Five Million Dollars ($75,000,000), to consist of Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand (750,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) each.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business Saturday, February 10, 1917, until the morning of Tuesday, February 27, 1917.

JOHN HIGGINS,
Secretary.

ALBERT H. LOEB,
Vice President.

E. I. duPONT deNEMOURS & COMPANY.

Wilmington, Delaware.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the E. I. du Pont deNemours & Company will be held on Monday, the 12th day of March, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, at principal office of the Company, No. 1,007 Market Street, in the City of Wilmington, in the County of New Castle, State of Delaware, for the purpose of voting in Board of Directors, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The meeting will be held in the Meeting Room in duPont Building.

ALEXIS I. duPONT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
Interstate Electric Corporation,
141 Broadway,
New York, February 22rd, 1917.

A dividend of one and three-quarter per cent (1¾%) on the preferred stock of this Company has today been declared payable March 1st, 1917 to stockholders of record at close of business February 28th, 1917.

R. W. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
1,480	Cities Service	290	277	288	290
550	Cities Service pf	90½	89	89¼	90

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
	Adirondack Elec. Power pf	25	27
	Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	85
	American Cities pf	34	37
	American Gas	118	121
	Am. Gas & Electric	138	141
	Am. Gas & Elec. pf	51	52
	Am. Light & Traction	357	360
	Am. Light & Trac. pf	112	114
	Am. Power & Light	86½	87½
	Am. Power & Light pf	91½	93
	Am. Public Utilities	36	40
	Am. Pub. Utilities pf	70	72
	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	68	72
	Am. W. W. & E.	10¼	11½
	Am. W. W. & E. partic.	24½	27½
	Appalachian Power	7	8
	Appalachian Power pf	38	40
	Carolina Power & Lt.	43	46
	Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf	97	101
	Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf	..	73
	Central States Elec.	68	72
	Cent. States Elec. pf	72	75
	Colorado Power	30	31
	Colorado Power pf	100	101
	Commonwealth P. & L.	80	60
	Com'wealth P. & L. pf	81½	83
	Columbus Electric pf	80	85
	Connecticut Power pf	94	96
	Consumers' Power pf	97	99
	Eastern Utilities	94½	97½
	Eastern Texas Electric	62	66
	Eastern Texas Elec. pf	89½	92
	Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100
	Empire Dist. Elec. pf	97	100
	El Paso Electric	115	119
	El Paso Electric pf	100	..
	Empire Properties	63	67
	Empire D. Elec. Ref.	88	91
	Federal Light & Trac.	13	15
	Federal L. & Trac. pf	52	53
	Galveston-Houst. Elec.	34	37
	Gal.-Houst. Electric pf	77	81
	Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	99½	L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½
Am. W. W. & E. coll. 5s	79½	Middle West U. 6s, '25	98	99
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	81	Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76½	78
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	Nev. L. G. & E. 5s, '22	92	94
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1932	88	Nevada-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
Chi., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1936	100	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	87
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	96½	98
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	79	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
C'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 5s, 1941	..	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Com'wealth Elec. 1st 5s	101	O. & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s	98	98
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	Ohio Public Serv. 1st 5s	87	90
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	99	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st 5s, 1932	96	Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	93½	97
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	90½	Stand. Gas & El. 6% notes, 1935	93	96
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	97	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	99	99
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	102	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..
East. Tex. Elec. 6s	98.100	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	91	92
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	92	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89	91
El Paso Electric 5s	96	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	..	..
Empire G. & E. 5s, '26, 30%	100½	U. S. R. & M. 6s, '26, 111	113
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	W. W. Light & Pow. 1st 5s	98	99
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35	90	Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	89	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	103	West P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	97	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	Wiscon. Edison 6s, '24	99	100
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99			
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93			
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90			

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 500,023 shares of stocks and $764,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 44,986; railroads, 2,500; oils, 92,907, and mining, 360,760. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Aetna Exp.	4¼	4	4¼
400	Do pf	30	30	30
1,900	Am. Br.	22½	22½	22½
300	Am. Writ. P.	4¾	4¾	4¾
750	Car. Steel	12⅝	11¾	12⅝
600	C.I. Co. of A	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	C. Loc. & Fdy.	6½	6½	6½
350	Chev. Motor	114	110	110
200	Curtiss A. V. t. ctfs	22	20	20
40	Emerson	10	9½	9½
17	‡F. B. Cp. pf	93½	93½	93½
300	H. & B. C. Co	40½	40	40
50	H. B. Cp. pf	97	97	97
160	Inter. Bus	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
1,000	‡Joplin Ore Spel., new	29	29	29
100	Key. T. & R.	14¾	14¾	14¾
300	‡S. Kresge	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	‡Lambert	58	58	58
100	Man. El. S.	40	40	40
50	Do. pf	95½	95½	95½
700	M. A. v.t.ctfs	90	85	85

RAILROADS.

1,700	‡Rock I., w.i.	37	36	36¾
100	‡R. I. pf.	85	85	85
500	‡R. I. pf. B.	70½	69¾	69¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,740	Ang.-Am. Oil	16¾	16	16½
5	Illinois P. L.	240	240	240

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,700	‡†Am. Ven. Oil	26	25	25
700	‡Bar. Oil & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	‡Cos. (Oil R.)	15½	15	15
1,500	‡Cos. Oil & G.	14⅞	14¼	14⅜
200	‡Elk B. Pet.	8¼	8¼	8¼
500	‡Excelsior Oil	24	24	24
3,500	‡Emerson Oil	1½	1½	1½
5,700	‡Federal Oil	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
1,500	‡Int. Petrol.	12¼	12¼	12¼
1,500	‡Kon. Oil (a. p.)	2	2	2
1,500	‡Merritt Oil	18¼	17½	17½
3,900	Metro. Petrol. Do pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	‡Mid.-Con. C.	12¾	12¾	12¾
2,500	‡†Midw. Oil	69	69	69
300	‡Monong. Oil	..	..	..
700	‡N. Y.-Ok. O.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,400	Al.-Br. Col.	99½	L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½
	Metals	½	½	½	Middle West U. 6s, '25	98	99
16,700	Alaska M.	1½	1¼	1¼	Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
2,000	‡Al. Stan. C.	30	30	30	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76½	78
5,000	‡Am. Com.	8	8	8	Nev. L. G. & E. 5s, '22	92	94
13,500	Am. Zinc	25½	25	25½	Nevada-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
500	‡Ariz. C. f. ds.	⅞	⅞	⅞	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	87
17,500	‡†Atlanta	15	14	14½	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	96½	98
1,800	Big Jim	1½	1½	1½	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
8,100	Big Ledge	5	4¾	4¾	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
3,500	‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)	1¾	1¼	1¼	O. & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s	98	98
500	Bost. Creek	1¾	1¾	1¾	Ohio Public Serv. 1st 5s	87	90
2,000	Bost. & Mex.	71	69	71	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
5,000	‡Bradshaw C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
200	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs	9¼	9	9¼	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	93½	97
700	Butte Detroit	1¼	1¼	1¼	Stand. G. & E. 6% notes, 1935	93	96
1,200	Butte-N. Y.	2½	2½	2½	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
	Calzona M.	..	..	..	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	99	99
1,600	‡†Caledonia	60	57	60	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..
2,100	Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	91	92
2,000	Canada Cop.	14½	14¼	14¼	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89	91
700	Carlisle Min.	6	6	6	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	..	..
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2½	2½	2½	U. S. R. & M. 6s, '26, 111	113
2,000	‡Con. H'st'd.	⅞	⅞	⅞	W. W. Light & Pow. 1st 5s	98	99
200	‡Cons. Coal	6¼	6¼	6¼	Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
975	‡Dexter. M.	..	..	..	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
2,000	Dun'e-A. C. a prospect.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	West P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	97	99½
3,000	Ely Con.	13	12½	13	Wiscon. Edison 6s, '24	99	100
10,660	‡Emma. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼			
2,500	Globe Dom.	⅞	⅞	⅞			
1,700	‡Gold. Con.	64	60	63			
1,000	‡Gt. Bend.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛			
2,000	‡Green. Min.	1½	1½	1½			
20,000	Hargraves M.	21	20	21			
2,225	Hecla Min.	8¼	7⅛	8			
2,200	Insp. N. Cp., a prospect.	⅝	⅝	⅝			
1,000	Howe Sound	7	6¾	7			
3,000	‡Ind. Lead.	15½	15	15½			
500	‡Int. Mines	9	9	9			
1,200	‡Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛			
1,000	J. V. Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛			
1,700	‡Jim Butler	85	83	84			
3,700	‡†Kewanas	18½	17½	18½			
200	Loma Pr. M.	..	..	..			
1,000	‡†Loon Lake	56	55	56			
2,200	La. Con	90	85	90			
1,000	Magma Cop.	50	48¼	48½			

BONDS.

$500,000	‡Beth. St. 5s 2-yr. nts.	98⅝	98¼	98¼
15,000	‡Cos. O. 6s	107¼	107	107
50,000	‡Fr. Mu. 6s	94⅞	94¾	94¾
4,000	‡Mid. 6s	96½	96½	96½
10,000	‡Rus. Gov. new 5½s	85½	85	85

*do. Do. pf. ..... ‡Sell cents per share.

Note—Wednesday 100 Motor Prod. sold at 41, and Feb. 20, Am. Int. Corp. 150 at 52.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'day. Bid.	Wed'day. Ask.
INDUSTRIALS.				
Am.-Br. Mfg.	5	10	5	10
Am.-Br. Mfg. pf.	20	30	20	30
Am. Drug. Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int. Corp.	50	51	50	51
Am. S. T. pf.	77	85	77	85
Atlan. Gulf	125	140	122	132
Butt.-Judson.	52	58	52	58
Br.-A. T. Co., ordinary	19	20	19	20
Do pref.	13	19	18	19
Can. N. Gas.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Car. Lt. & P.	2½	3	2½	3
Cal. Packing	36	37	36	37
Erickson W.	31	37	31	33
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Emer. Motor.	3	3¼	3	3¼
G. A. Tank'g	54	60	54	60
Grant Mo. Car.	7	9	7	9
Hart Bell	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Holly Sugar	42	44	42	44
Hupp M. Car	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Int. A. & F.	23	24	23	24
Kath. Bros. pf.	3	4	3	4
Key. T. & R. pf.	13	15	13	15
Lake Tor. Bt.	8¾	9	8¾	9
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8	9¼	8	9¼
Leh. V. C. S.	90	95	90	93
Lukens Steel	38	41	38	41
Do 1st pf.	98	99	98	99
Man. Transit.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Marc. of Am.	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
Max. Arms pf.	33	33¾	33	33¾
Maxim Mun.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Mfrs. Motors	40	51	40	51
Max. Pet. Ex.	20	21	20	21
Nat. Auto	20	30	20	30
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	30	35	30	35
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	90	95	90	95
Nat. Lead	80	85	80	85
Nat. Lead pf.	110	112	110	112
Nat. Sugar	110	115	110	115
Nat. Sugar pf.	110	115	110	115
Nat. Tube	80	85	80	85
Nat. Tube pf.	110	115	110	115
Nev. Con.	24½	24¾	24½	24¾
N. Y. Air Brake	140	145	140	145
Nipissing	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
Ohio Fuel Supply	20	20½	20	20½
Ohio Gas	95	97	95	97
Ohio Gas pf.	100	102	100	102
Ohio Leather	10	15	10	15
Ohio Leather pf.	70	80	70	80
Ohio Pipe Line	240	250	240	250
Ohio Pipe Line pf.	100	105	100	105
Ohio Public Serv. pf.	90	95	90	95
Ohio Public Serv. 2nd pf.	80	85	80	85
Ohio Public Serv. 3rd pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 4th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 5th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 6th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 7th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 8th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 9th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 10th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 11th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 12th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 13th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 14th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 15th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 16th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 17th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 18th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 19th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 20th pf.	70	75	70	75
Ohio Public Serv. 21st pf.	70	75	70	75

SLUMP HITS COTTON

Break of 32 to 43 Points Follows News of Premier Lloyd George's Speech.

Although the cotton market opened yesterday at from 12 to 17 points above Wednesday's closing prices, there was a break of from 32 to 43 points when the speech of David Lloyd George began to come over the ticker. The trade had been nervously waiting for the Premier's address, knowing that it would be important in many ways and expecting that it would clarify the uncertainties regarding import restrictions. As a matter of fact, cotton was not mentioned in the cabled reports of Lloyd George's speech, but his remarks concerning a shortage of tonnage created the impression that the British Government no doubt intended to curb all imports, including cotton, although it was assumed that, inasmuch as cotton was needed for military purposes, it would not face quite as heavy cuts as other products. It is believed that cotton will be shipped to England, but that the authorities will prevent the importation of surplus supplies.

May contracts, which had sold at 16.55c on the early advance, broke to 16.12c upon the report of Lloyd George's speech. The final quotation was 16.21c. The market was nervous and unsettled during the late trading and the general list closed steady at a net decline of 6 to 18 points.

It was rumored that March contracts in the local market were held by Southern shippers who were short of spots to spinners or exporters. Exports for the day were 17,568 bales, making 101,548 for the week, against 161,609 for the same week last year. Exports for the season total 4,013,127, compared with 3,462,912 last year.

The range of quotations follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today.	Wednesday.
March	16.30	16.43	16.08	16.12@16.13	16.18	
April	....	....	....	16.13 Bid	16.25	
May	16.50	16.55	16.12	16.21@16.22	16.37	
June	....	....	....	16.22 Bid	16.40	
July	16.59	16.65	16.20	16.28@16.29	16.46	
Aug.	16.43	16.43	16.43	16.11 Bid	16.28	
Sept.	....	....	....	16.05 Bid	16.17	
Oct.	16.18	16.24	15.92	15.94@15.95	16.06	
Dec.	16.33	16.36	16.05	15.94@16.05	16.17	
Jan.	16.13	16.13	16.13	16.09@16.10	16.24	

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 10 points higher at 16.30c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston, 16.50c; New Orleans, nominal, 17.19c; Savannah, nominal, 16¼c; Augusta, 16.75c; Memphis, 17c; Houston, 16.35c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,000. Imports, 21,000; American, 11,000. Mid-upland, 11.33d. Futures opened quiet at 3 to 4 points decline compared with Thursday. Closed quiet but steady, at a net advance of 16@6 points. March-April, 10.73d; May-June, 10.64d; July-August, 10.50d; October-November, 9.86d; January-February, 9.66d.

Manchester—Yarns, irregular; cloths offers too low.

The 12 M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 16.20c; May, 16.31c; July, 16.39c; October, 15.06c.

Tuesday's port receipts totaled 15,653 bales, and for the week 82,028, compared with 178,013 the corresponding week last year. Stocks total 1,316,016 bales, compared with 1,562,666 last year.

The weekly movement figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Port receipts, 82,028 bales, against 178,013 last year; overland to mills and Canada, 8,584, against 32,067 last year; Southern mill takings, estimated, 75,000, against 70,000 last year; loss of stocks at interior towns, 8,793, against 47,298 last year; brought into sight for the week, 156,819, against 222,782 last year.

Total Crop Movement—Port receipts, 5,824,941 (1,065 added New Orleans), against 5,551,613 last year; overland to mills and Canada, 1,032,547, against 925,504 last year; Southern mill takings, 3,120,000, against 2,460,000 last year; stock at interior towns in excess of Aug. 1, 778,545, against 723,713 last year; brought into sight thus far for season, 10,755,833, against 9,066,890 last season.

Ernest Simons Left $1,000,000.

Ernest Simons of Port Chester, N. Y., left an estate worth more than $1,000,000, according to the petition filed in the Surrogate's Court in White Plains yesterday. The bulk of the estate went to his children, Edward W. Simons and Miss Letitia Simons. All of his 5 per cent. bonds in the Ernest Simons Manufacturing Company, of which he was the head, amounting to $100,000, were bequeathed to his widow. His stock in the company, estimated at $600,000, is to be divided equally between his son and daughter. There are small bequests to other relatives and to charities.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy and colder Sat.; probably rain along the coast. Sun. fair. Fresh to strong w. winds, diminishing Sat. night.

S. Car. and Ga.—Cloudy and colder Sat., probably preceded by rain along the coast. Sun. fair. Moderate to fresh w. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Sat., probably preceded by rain in n. e. colder in n. Sun. fair. Moderate to fresh w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder Sat.; moderate n. w. to n. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and colder Sat. Sun. cloudy.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and colder Sat. Sun. cloudy. Moderate n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and colder Sat. Sun. cloudy. Moderate w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; continued cold; moderate w. winds.

La., Okla., East and West Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., colder in extreme n. e. Sat.

Mo. and Kan.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Wis.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Minn.—Fair in n., partly cloudy in s. Sat. and Sun.

Iowa—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.

Neb.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., colder in w.

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COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was heavy throughout the day, closing 1½c to 2½c net lower. The volume of business was not great, but the selling was more aggressive than the buying and sentiment leaned more to the bear side. There was some export inquiry, and sales for the day were estimated at about 500,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.04½; No. 2 Northern Duluth, $2.15½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.11, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	1.78¾	1.75¾	1.76¼	1.78¾	1.18⅝
July	1.50⅞	1.49¼	1.49⅝	1.51	1.15⅞
Sept.	1.39½	1.38	1.38⅝	1.39½	....

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active, but prices were lower under scattered selling on reports of a less active cash demand and in sympathy with wheat. Receipts were fairly liberal over the holiday, and there appeared to be little or no export inquiry, owing to the high premiums at the seaboard and the general lack of ocean tonnage. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.17¾, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	1.01¼	1.00¾	1.00¾	1.01¼	77⅝
July	1.00	99½	99⅝	1.00⅛	77½

OATS.

The oats market was a little lower in the West in sympathy with wheat and corn. The local cash market, however, was very strong with stocks light and holders little disposed to make sales. Standard oats were quoted at 77c; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 3 white, 77c; No. 4 white, 76@76½c; fancy clipped white, 77@79c; ordinary clipped white, 76@77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	57⅞	56⅝	56⅜	57¼	45
July	55	54½	54⅝	55½	43¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was comparatively quiet, and after experiencing a strong opening, prices eased off, and the close were irregular. Lard held above the final of Wednesday, but pork and ribs were lower. There seemed to be a disposition to take profits, and the public disapproval of high prices doubtless served to undermine confidence to some extent. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 27,000; estimated for Saturday, 19,000; Kansas City received 3,000, and Omaha 13,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	17.40	17.27	17.37	17.30	10.35
July	17.42	17.30	17.42	17.35	10.52
Ribs—					
May	16.30	16.15	16.22	16.27	11.42
July	16.35	16.22	16.27	16.30	11.50
Pork—					
May	30.65	30.35	30.50	30.65	20.70
July	30.00	29.75	29.75	30.07	20.67

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active, total sales amounting to 25,800 barrels. Early in the day there was considerable pressure in the March position owing to anticipations of deliveries on Monday, but later in the day a firmer tone developed and at the close the market was at about the top, with net gains of 5 to 11 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.
Spot	....	....	12.40	12.35
February	....	....	12.40	12.35
March	12.50	12.35	12.52@12.60	12.47
April	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.36
May	12.43	12.35	12.43@12.44	12.35
June	12.37	12.36	12.44@12.50	12.34
July	12.43	12.34	12.42@12.44	12.34
August	12.43	12.34	12.42@12.48	12.34
September	12.40	12.30	12.40@12.45	12.23

COFFEE.

The circulation of March notices and the Lloyd George announcement including coffee in the list of non-essentials to be barred from importation caused heavy general liquidation in the coffee market yesterday. The opening was at a decline of 8 to 11 points, and respected that March notices, estimated at about 25,000 bags, were presented and through the street were accompanied by further March liquidation. The local spot market was easier, with quotations on the basis of 9¾c for No. 7s, and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
February	....	....	7.77@7.79	7.92	....
March	7.90	7.73	7.77@7.79	7.92	....
April	....	....	7.86@7.88	8.01	....
May	8.05	7.93	7.95@7.96	8.11	....
June	....	....	8.02@8.04	8.18	....
July	8.20	8.04	8.06@8.11	8.25	....
August	....	....	8.15@8.17	8.31	....
September	8.30	8.15	8.22@8.24	8.36	....
October	....	....	8.26@8.28	8.39	....
November	....	....	8.29@8.31	8.42	....
December	8.40	8.28	8.33@8.35	8.46	....
January	....	....	8.37@8.39	8.50	....

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market held quite active, though very nervous, and after opening 5@10 points lower on heavy selling and general liquidation, the near months showing the greatest decline. Final quotations were 7@14 points net lower, with sales for the day about 18,800 tons. Considerable of the business transacted was in switching operations, March to later months. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
February	4.21	4.16	4.15@4.17	4.28	....
March	4.24	4.15	4.14@4.15	4.27	....
April	4.24	4.20	4.18@4.20	4.28	....
May	4.25	4.20	4.18@4.19	4.28	....
June	....	....	4.19@4.21	4.29	....
July	4.28	4.21	4.20@4.22	4.30	....
August	....	....	4.21@4.23	4.30	....
September	4.26	4.26	4.24@4.26	4.31	....
October	....	....	4.13@4.16	4.21	....
November	....	....	4.02@4.05	4.09	....
December	....	....	8.92@3.95	8.99	....

The market for refined sugar was unsettled, with two refiners reducing prices 25 points to the basis of 7c for fine granulated, while others were listed at from 7.75@8c. Business was restricted by the uncertainty in delivery on account of the strikes at leading refineries, although it was said that a large cargo of refined sugar is now being loaded for seaport, contracted for some time ago. Raw sugar was quiet and unchanged at the close, with buyers showing little or no interest in Cuban offerings at 3 3-16c, cost and freight, February and March shipment. A local refiner, however, bought 10,000 bags Porto Ricos, February-March shipment, at 6.02c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.21c; molasses, 4.34c, cost and freight, 4 3-16c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts, two days, 5,293 packages. The tone of the market was weaker on high grades of creamery at the opening, but some speculative demand developed and the market closed steadier. Business in extras ranges chiefly 43c to 43½c. Medium grades are steady; lower grades are generally firm. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 44@44½c; extras, 92 score, 43@43½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38½@42½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36½@37¼c; thirds, 35½@36c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 44@45½c; extras, 43@43½c; firsts, 42c; seconds, 36½@39c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39¼@40c; extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 35½@36¼c; thirds, 34@35c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 42½@43c; good to prime, 38@42c; common to fair, 30@37c; renovated, extras, 34@34½c; firsts, 32@33c; lower grades, 30@32c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31½@32½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 30@30½c; seconds, 29½c; lower grades, 27½@29c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28c; No. 2, 26½c; lower grades, 27@28c.

EGGS.—Receipts two days, 5,356 cases. Evidently more stock came in than was posted, as is usually the case immediately following a holiday. The market is lower and unsettled, with values not well defined and quite irregular. Exchange sales in the morning were at a considerable range of prices, with the lower part at 44@44½c for firsts, but at the close a good deal of stock came in by express, there were free offers of more liberal shipments from the interior and lower prices, and receivers were anxious to clear the stock arriving. On sales from store after Change 44c was the ruling price, and some late deliveries were shaded 1@1c lower. Fairly liberal offerings of California whites generally at 44c, with some late sales lower. Nearby white eggs are in moderate supply, but the decline in other grades has affected the market and prices rule lower and unsettled. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 45@45½c; extra firsts, 44½c; firsts, 43@44c; second and lower grades, 42@42½c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 47@48c; ordinary to good, 45@46c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 44@47c. Western and Southern, gathered whites, 43@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 45@46c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 43@45c. Duck eggs, Baltimore, per dozen, 50@52c; far Southern, 45@46c.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

61st St, 200 West, s s, 80 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Frederick Reifel against Hannah Goldberg et al; J. J. Sheelan, attorney; due, $2,117.13; taxes, &c., $462; prior mtg, $16,500; sale the plaintiff for $12,350.

97th St, 221 East, n s, 274 ft e of 2d Av, 24.8x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; Betty Collamore against Doty Realty Company et al; L. S. Hasbrouck, attorney; due, $10,878.11; taxes, &c., $448.62; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

3d St, 325 East, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue D, 20x95, three-story house; Eva P. Sanborn, trustee, against Fannie Osmowits et al; Baylis & S., attorneys; due, $8,962.93; taxes, &c., $327.45; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Henry Brady.

85th St, 150-154 West, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x58.10x irregular, three old dwellings; H. B. Guentzer against Emma Hillier et al; W. C. Daly, attorney; due, $8,226.58; taxes, &c., $666; prior mtg, $17,000; to the plaintiff for $20,300.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Fifty-eight new incorporations were chartered today, having aggregate capitalization of $3,409,000. They included:

Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Inc., (consolidation of Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Inc., and Pendennis Metals Corp.,) quarrying, mining, zinc, copper, lead, iron nickel, gold, silver, gas, oil, coal, timber, $1,250,000; H. Faick, O. Frohnkneich, B. Elken, 619 Broadway.

George Batten Co., Inc., general advertising, $1,000,000; J. V. L. Wyckoff, W. H. Johns, G. Batten, Montclair, N. J.

Vanguilder Double Wall Co., Inc., Rochester, forms, machinery, appliances, cement, concrete, plastic material, $250,000; F. Lord, H. V. Walker, W. H. Vanguilder, 77 South Av., Rochester.

Young & Wile, Ltd., distillers, liquor dealers, $100,000; M. Dougherty, W. F. Siegiin, H. R. Potter, 366 West 15th St.

S. M. & K. Realty Co., Inc., realty, hotel, apartment houses, $100,000; B. L. Kraus, R. Moller, W. J. Sloane, 137 Riverside Drive.

The Waterman Store, Inc., Albion, hardware, woodenware, agricultural implements, plumbing, $50,000; O. A. Paine, S. N. Tanner, G. M. Waterman, Albion.

The Queen City Coal and Coke Co., Inc., Buffalo, coke, wood, $10,000; E. A. and J. Magaire, 720 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo.

Tidewater Contracting and Supply Co., Inc., Queens, cinders, sand, gravel, traprock, limestone, $10,000; W. A. Hanscom, P. Willeman, J. Pfeffer, 10 Vernon Av., Long Island City.

Universal Caststone Machinery Corp., machinery, caststone, concrete, blocks, plastic material, $10,000; H. Gould, E. M. Clerke, C. W. Bliss, 233 Broadway.

Re-linker Manufacturing Co., Inc., office supplies, reinking typewriter ribbon, instruments, $10,000; C. and F. Harpootian, C. Tapoozian, 571 West 139th St.

The Rogers-Paquin Co., Inc., Jamestown, grocery, general store, merchandise, $25,000; H. J. Paquin, G. K. and J. R. Rogers, 869 North Main St., Jamestown.

The B. Zaboldt Corp'n, machinery, $50,000; C. E. Travis, H. W. Allison, B. Seaboldt, 858 Wadsworth Av.

The Likely Stores, Inc., Rochester, trunks, traveling bags, suitcases, $36,000; J. A. Angele, G. H. Woodward, W. R. Lovett, 750 East Av., Rochester.

Owens-Rose Co., Inc., motion pictures, vaudeville, $30,000; W. S. Shirley, P. C. Clifford, E. Huerstel, 41 Park Row.

Loomerson Manufacturing Co., Inc., Utica, machines, tools, machinery, $50,000; A. J. Emerson, J. M. and C. J. Marrone, 508 Second St., Utica.

Smith & Oberst, Inc., Rochester, plumbing, heating, sheet metal, $30,000; W. J. C. and H. M. Smith, F. B. Oberst, 442 Main St., West Rochester.

Heineman Bros., Inc., poultry, game, other commodities, $25,000; A. Cane, A. P. and I. Heineman, 78 Barclay St.

Centric Metal Co., Inc., buying, selling, smelting, trading in metals, $5,000; Reginald Heinemeimer, J. and M. Krulan, 1,102 President St., Brooklyn.

O'Malley Motor Co., Inc., Geneva, auto, garage, $15,000; G. I. Teter, M. J. and P. J. O'Malley, Geneva.

William Greenfield Wine and Liquor Co., Inc., liquor dealing, $10,000; W. O'Shaghnessy, H. Zuckerman, W. Greenfield, 370 West 207th St.

Cocoaleb Mfg. Co., Inc., sweetmeats, condiments, $25,000; G. H. Emille, W. C. Russ, M. A. Ronne,, 233 Broadway.

Battery View Park Profit Sharing Corp., realty, $10,000; A. McVeigh, G. H. Walters, H. A. Lockwood, 261 Broadway.

Standard Doll Co., Inc., dolls, toys, $10,000; F. H. Carlisle, T. Stein, F. R. Feig, 561 West 174th St.

Ogdensburg Strand Theatre Co., Inc., Ogdensburg, theatrical, motion pictures, $10,000 C. E. Castle, R. A. and John Landry, 29 Ford St., Ogdensburg.

Villeneuve Importing and Exporting Co., Inc., merchandise, $10,000; A. Lavezzo, N. H. Kramer, A. Devillenuve, Warren Point, N. J.

Compton Engineering Corp., construction of buildings, roads, tramways, bridges, water courses, tunnels, wharves, $10,000; T. M. McGrath, A. W. Crawford, L. R. Compton, 179 North Maple Av., East Orange, N. J.

G. Minerva, Inc., Brooklyn, trucking, coal, wood, ice, $5,000; M. A. Verdi, G. J. Gludic, G. Minerva, 460 Warren St., Brooklyn.

Janovici & Co., Inc., brokerage, trademarks, patents, principals or agents, merchandise, $5,000; J. M. and A. J. Demay, S. Janovici, 59 West 115th St.

Estate of Morris Mason, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; C. Hyman, H. Levy, B. C. Ribman, 1,411 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Baker-O'Neil Towing Co., Inc., boats, tugs, barges, scows, $10,000; G. A. Ingersoll, J. F. McCloy, J. F. Egan, 20 Vesey St.

W. H. Sample & Sons, Inc., Albany, cutlery, sporting, leather goods, time pieces, $10,000; H. S., I. M., and W. H. Semple, 49 South Allen St., Albany.

Rochester Cloth Cleaning Co., Inc., Rochester, ice cream, confectionery, baked goods, $10,000; P. A. and H. W. Brigham, W. F. Chamberlain, 180 Meigs St., Rochester.

Otis Flagg Corp., hose clamps, sheet metal goods, $10,000; O. F. Presbrey, I. Cooper, R. Marcus, 25 West 42d St.

Betts' Flower Shop, Inc., Jamestown, florists, $10,000; A. H. Hitchcock, F. Jaime, C. C. Betts, 205 West Seventh St., Jamestown.

Queensboro Syndicate Corp., realty, development, brokerage, agency, 220 shares of no par value; carry on business with $1,000; W. B. Hunting, E. P. Adams, A. H. Glock, 533 Eighth Av., Long Island City.

Richmond & Daniels, Inc., ice, ice cream, cork products, engineering, refrigerating, $10,000; G. M. Barnes, F. M. Woodford, C. V. Daniels, 90 West St.

Sprague Bottling Corp., Buffalo, soft drinks, essences, extracts, $5,000; D. Doyle, T. H. Slater, S. S. Sprague, Buffalo.

Rockland Land Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; J. S. Eaton, F. P. Hier, Jr., S. F. Voorhees, Nyack.

Avon News, Inc., Avon, newspapers, magazines, books, $5,000; L. W. and H. R. Gibson, S. T. Jennings, Avon.

Greencar Sight-Seeing Co., Inc., general sightseeing, operate automobiles, $5,000; N. P. Wynn, F. Cafferty, M. J. Waxman, 1,447 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Six Hundred and Fifteen East 158th Street Co., Inc., relaty, brokerage, agency, $5,000; B. M. Fischer, J. Schnitzer, E. G. Auchincloss, 114 East 84th St.

Modern Gallery, Inc., exhibit paintings, portraits, engravings, art goods, 1,000 shares of no par value, carry on business with $5,000. W. A. Mouzert, A. Le Brun, C. E. Stewart, 39 Wayne Place, Nutley, N. J.

Astra Sales Company, Inc., distributing agents or factors for sale of merchandise, factory supplies, appliances, 200 shares of $100 each, 100 shares no par value, carry on business with $15,000; R. W. Thompson, L. Schierenbeck, M. B. Spaulding, 233 Amity St., Flushing.

Knickerbocker State Corp., marble, tile, slate, blackboard fixtures, $5,000; R. K. Snavely, L. H. Orr, J. Friedman, 84 Lenox Av.

Wollins Waist Co., Inc., ladies' shirtwaists, wearing apparel, garments, $5,000; J. Levitch, K. and L. Wollins, 38 Fort Washington Av.

Regnor Builders, Inc., contractors, builders, carpentry, woodworking, $5,000; W. A. Marten, R. B. Pletgen, J. F. Sanger, 111 Broadway.

The Freiman-Rudgers Co., Inc., electric novelties, $5,000; J. Rudgers, M. and M. J. Friedman, 946 Kelly St., Bronx.

Authorization: Tuxpam Star Oil Corp., Wilmington, Del., mines, mining rights, metalliferous land, petroleum products, $1,000,000. Representative, Joseph Boero, 149 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases: Bastian Bros. Co., Rochester, $800,000 to $650,000; H. E. Stour Co., Silver Creek, N. Y., $50,000 to $100,000; Refining and Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, $250,000 to $500,000; Beaux Art Shade Co., Inc., New York, $1,500 to $5,000; Ussing, Poole & Simmons, Inc., Millbrook, 40 to 25,000 shares, working capital $500 to $125,000, (tax paid $1,748;) Griffin-White Shoe Co., Brooklyn, $75,000 to $187,500; Brooklyn Beading and Novelty Co., Brooklyn, $29,000 to $45,000.

Capital reductions: W. J. Case & Co., Inc., Saratoga Springs, $10.000 to $5,000; Universal Folding Box Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Maravel Restaurant Co., Inc., Brooklyn; The Reliable Merchandise Co., Inc., Manhattan; The Sykes Metal Lath Co., Inc., Manhattan; James Iron and Machine Co., Inc., Manhattan; B. F. Reilly Marble Works, Inc., Brooklyn; Steele Manufacturing Co., Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—Charters filed: Cooney Estimating Co., Atlantic City, extract cotton from mixed cotton and wooden goods and to manufacture textiles and chemicals, $100,000; Charles P. Tilton, Charles H. Parsons, Sadie A. Burris, Atlantic City.

Property Owners Co-operative Association of Middlesex County, Inc., Jersey City, deal in real estate and securities, $100,000; George E. Cramer, Rockaway, A. J. Tony Ricci, Nathan Zimmerman, Julius Romain, Ellen A. Begley, Daniel Lesage, New York City; Amelie Brugot Greenville, N. J.

Industrial Show Corporation, Ltd., Newark, conduct all kinds of industrial shows, exhibitions, and amusements, $100,000; Jacob Lipman, Frank Y. Wilkinson, A. Johnny Mack, Newark; John F. Mack, New York.

Elihu Realty Corporation, South Orange, real estate and construction, $10,000; Elizabeth Hughes, Anna C. FitzMaurice, Newark; Anna M. Ball, South Orange.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 23.—Charters filed:

Frederick Investment Company, to manufacture and sell automobiles and all parts for same, $2,000,000. Frederick E. Latter, Harry T. Farrow, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

International Navigation Corporation of Delaware, to build, own, and manage wharves, docks, piers &c., $1,000,000. W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

The Bullard Mesabi Mining Co., to carry on business of mining in all of its branches, $1,000,000. Herbert E. Latter, Harry T. Farrow, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Meston Laboratories Co., to carry on business of research work along lines of scenic development; $700,000. Herbert E. Latter, Harry T. Farrow, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Meredith Realty Company, D. F. Kelly President, has purchased from the estate of Jacon Bookman the property known as Harold Court, a seven-story elevator apartment house, with stores, located at the northwest corner of Broadway and 102d Street, half a block from 103d Street subway express station.

The property has a frontage of 100.11 on Broadway with a depth of 75 feet on 102d Street. The corner is occupied by the Colonial Bank under a long lease.

The Meredith Realty Company has also purchased the six-story elevator apartment house, adjoining on the west, known as the Brittany, from Annie Schmidt, represented by George Schwegler. The Brittany has a frontage of 50 feet on 102d Street, with a depth of 100.11, being 75 feet west of Broadway.

The same company has purchased from Eva B. Driggs the five-story American basement house 243 West 102d Street, adjoining the above properties, and having a frontage of 18 feet on 102d Street, with a depth of half the block. They have also purchased the five-story American basement house 245 West 102d Street from Suzanne Imperatori. This property has a frontage of 18 feet on 102d Street with a depth of 100.11, and adjoins on the west the other purchases.

All of these properties were purchased for cash, and combined they form a plottage of 100.11 feet on Broadway with a depth of 161 feet on 102d Street. They are all well rented, and the buyers have no plans affecting the improvement of the plot. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the various transactions.

Madison Avenue Front of Madison Square Garden Reported Sold.

There was a rumor in circulation that the Madison Avenue front of Madison Square Garden had been sold to a syndicate and that the buyers would erect a tall structure with stores.

This report was strengthened by the fact that the tenants and concessionaires of the Garden have been ordered to vacate by the first week in March. Ogden & Clarkson, who have a large sign on the Madison Avenue front of the building offering it for sale, refused to either confirm or deny the rumor. The Garden was sold under foreclosure proceedings on Jan. 22 last by the New York Life Insurance Company for $2,400,000 to a syndicate headed by Paris E. Singer and Grant Hugh Brown. It is understood that if a building is erected on the Madison Avenue front at the present time it will not affect the arena. An improvement of some portion of the property so that it will produce a steady income is said to be the only way to have the arena, as it costs about $800 a day to carry the property, according to a member of the syndicate.

Forced to Buy New Site by Zoning Law.

Pepe & Brother have sold for the Ely Estate 23, 25, and 27 Renwick Street, a plot 56.3 by 60 to the firm of A. D. Juilliard, as a site for a three-story garage to be used by the buyers.

The same brokers about seven months ago sold to the same purchaser a plot on Van Dam Street, West of the new Seventh Avenue extension. This plot was to be used for the same purpose, but the architect was three days late in filing the plans. The new zoning law went into effect, and after the plans for the building they were compelled to abandon the garage proposition and look for other plots and other places where there were no restrictions against garages.

$75,000 Bronx Deal.

A Bronx trade involving properties aggregating in value $75,000, gave an active tone to the market in that borough. The largest of the deals involved the purchase by Mrs. Emma Connors of the new five-story apartment house at 4,331 Park Avenue from the Linde Building Company, John W. Cornish President. The property is north of 179th Street, covering a plot 50 by 126.

In part payment Mrs. Connors gave a plot on the east side of Hull Avenue, 100 feet south of 205th Street, 50 by 100, and the two-story house on the east side of Bathgate Avenue 100 feet north of 178th Street, 18.7 by 85. The Linde Company will erect an apartment house on the Hull Avenue plot. H. A. McDonough was the broker in the transaction.

Resale on Mercer Street.

The Broadway-John Street Corporation, Elias A. Cohen, President, has resold, through William Walker Sons, to Rocco DeFinna, 53 Mercer Street, purchased a week or two ago from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The buyer will occupy the premises, a three-story and basement loft building.

Buy Church Site for Garage.

Shaw & Co. sold for the Church of the Annunciation the northwest corner of Old Broadway and 131st Street. This property was the site of the old church, prior to the erection of the new church building at Convent Avenue and 131st Street. The size of the Old Broadway and 131st Street corner is 143 feet on 131st Street by 147 feet on Old Broadway. The buyers are the A. S. Building Corporation, who will erect a garage upon it.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Slawson & Hobbs sold for Matilde Rosenheim, the four-story high stoop dwelling, 113 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20ft lot 90 by 60 by 102.2 to a client for occupancy. The property was held at $40,000.

Shaw & Co. have sold for E. L. Davis 73 West 126th Street, three-story and basement, brownstone, private dwelling on plot 17 by 100.

Tenement Investments.

The six-story tenement at 308 and 310 East 118th Street, between First and Second Avenues, on plot 50 by 100, has been purchased by Tanto Giacine from Giovanni Attanasio.

Henrick Wahlers has sold to Eva Alexander the five-story flat on a plot 27.6 by 100, at 56 West 129th Street, 185 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Harold H. Harding has sold for Marcella Hartley to August Kellerman the two-family dwelling on lot 17 by 77, 1,046 Ogden Avenue.

An important investment in upper Manhattan has been closed by the operator, Frederick Brown, who has purchased the new five-story apartment house at 100 to 110 Haven Avenue, opposite 173d Street. It covers a plot 70 by 103, and was bought from the Filrose Construction Company, Philip Kruewitch, President, which recently completed the building, and it is fully rented. In part payment Mr. Brown gave the two-story dwelling at 1,379 Plimpton Avenue, 75 by 100, near 170th Street, Borough of the Bronx.

Brooklyn.

Martin A. Ansbro sold a two-family and basement house at 515 Fifty-eighth Street for Mrs. D. Galvin to an investing client.

Henry L. Neilsen sold the four-story brick building on the southeast corner of Hoyt & Butler Streets for Mrs. E. S. Vogel to an investor.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for a six-story apartment house, 50 by 100 to be erected on the south side of South Third Street, 225 feet west of Hooper Street.

Long Island.

A. S. Piquet sold two lots in South Side Park, Jamaica, to E. Robinson, of Manhattan.

F. H. Childs of Chicago, Ill., purchased from F. C. Harris the property 75 by 127 feet, on the east side of Union Avenue, north of Fulton Street, Jamaica.

Baker Crowell, Inc., sold the residence of Dr. William S. Thomas at Plandome, L. I., to L. W. Armstrong of Plandome, L. I.

Shields Brothers, Inc., sold for John H. Ridley his property, comprising five acres, situated in the town of Huntington, L. I. The property was purchased, together with the adjoining tract, for investment by a New York man.

Robert E. Pendergrast sold for the Land Estates, Inc., to A. Abrahamsen and N. Olsen three plots on Jackson Avenue, on the Queens Manor property, at Queens Station, Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens.

Westchester County.

M. A. Brodérick sold the seven-family apartment house at 269 McLean Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., for Francis Dohs of Newburg to Henry Donahue. This block of property was recently built by the Southwest Yonkers Construction Company.

W. J. Ackerman has sold for the estate of Dr. Charles F. Guntner the stone residence at Scarsdale, N. Y., to Mrs. Maria J. Myers of New York City, who will occupy the premises.

Angell & Co. sold a residence plot in Walnut Grange, Scarsdale, to A. D. Griffon, who will erect a residence.

New Jersey.

Recent sales of houses and plots at Woodridge Heights Park, N. J., have been made by W. Butcher to W. W. Burnett, A. Kern, A. Capstaff, W. Hernig,

REAL ESTATE

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Two-story frame and brick basement house; will sell at a sacrifice; owner on premises. Mrs. Braun, 635 East 163d St., Bronx.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Seven-room house on plot 40 by 100; near Long Island Sound, bathing, boating, and fishing; must be seen to be appreciated; small cash payment needed. Have several larger houses. Can get immediate possession. Address I. D., 84 Times.

$350 cash, $7 monthly, buys nice cottage within 25 minutes of city, near station; trolleys to New York, Brooklyn, within 1 block; plot big enough to raise chickens; full price $1,575; clear title. If interested call, write Russell, 562 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

I am left alone with a house of fourteen rooms, twenty miles from New York, about 3 acres of ground; value $20,000, but if you have cash name your figure; I intend to close this week. Owner, care Blaker, 110 West 40th.

FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES, ESTATES, furnished, unfurnished rentals, White Plains, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. REEDER, CLARK & LOWE CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OCEAN FRONT HOTEL FOR RENT.

In select Sea Gate, the westerly end of Coney Island, New York Harbor; 38 bedrooms, 17 baths, steam heated, fully furnished and equipped; great chance for the right man to operate a high-class hotel in this well-known Summer residence resort. Apply to William P. Rae Company, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A fine stucco home, seven rooms, 40-foot porch, all improvements; near station; only 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; small cash payment; balance as rent; this is a bargain and must be sold at once. W. T. Little, Laurelton, L. I.

Long Beach.—Five lots, 100x100, corner of Riverside Boulevard, offered at sacrifice; $4,500; part cash; balance easy terms. W 170 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BEACH HOUSE.

One of the best-known hotels on the Jersey Coast; 636 feet on ocean. 120 bedrooms; grill. ONLY LICENSED HOTEL AT SEA GIRT. Fronting on three aven., contains about 9 acres, 2 cottages, all fully furnished. Easy terms.

J. T. JACKSON CO.,
Chestnut and 13th, Philadelphia, Penn.

A delightful country home, seven large rooms, bath, all improvements; apples, pears, cherries, berries, asparagus, garden, hennery for 200; wagon house; convenient station, trolley, school; reasonable price; terms; photos. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

CRANFORD, N. J.—For sale, 10-room house; steam heated; desirable location; large lot; on river; 8 minutes' walk from depot; easy terms. E. M. Wray, Elmira, N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Bargains, 6 to 8 room brick or frame, 1 or 2 fam. house, few min. from city; easy terms; low price. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 161 West 34th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

WILL pay up to $150,000 for Country Estate near New York; may consider Southern or Western property; owners and brokers send details. (I. J. AUERBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR IN THE NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL BUILDING, 174 FULTON ST.,

Near Broadway and Hudson Terminal; suitable for executive offices and showroom. WARREN & SKILLIN, AGENTS, on premises.

5th Av., 503, Rooms 210 and 211.—Large space with big show window facing 42d St.; beautifully decorated in French gray; suitable tailor, milliner, or anybody wanting first-class address; sublet $1,200 per year. Seen any time and communicate with Franken, 12 West 40th St. Bryant 5722.

OFFICES TO 'SUBLET.—Two good-sized, light, desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; immediate occupancy; exceptional opportunity for Stenographer & Beckwith, 1,031 10th Av., Long Island City.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Mesimer, 101 Park Av.

46th, 19 West.—Parlor floor, 10 feet above sidewalk, few doors from 5th Av.; present tenant will take space; reasonable. Apply Frank Gilman Co., 19 West 46th.

71st, 10 West.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor, in highest-class private house; all improvements; two other rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone 9415.

Desk and office spaces, $10 to $40 monthly; mailing privileges; 82 telephone, typewriting. 309 Broadway; Suite 807.

Parlor floor, suitable for dancing, theatrical rehearsals, hair dressing establishment, &c.; yearly lease; moderate. 118 W. 43d St.

Extraordinary large office space, 700 square feet; magnificent prominent building; rent $50; continuous service. 110 West 40th St.

Lofts to let, with steam power and heat; good light, low rent; near Williamsburg Bridge. 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

Store to let, Park Av. and 81st St. 100 East 81st St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED.
Small furnished office, telephone and stenographic service, suitable for architect; will consider association with architect. J 1 Times.

Wanted.—To rent or lease a small plant, equipped with power presses, for immediate occupancy; give full particulars. J 399 Times Downtown.

Garage and storehouse wanted between 125th and 135th Sts. or 2d and 42d Sts., west side. J 395 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to form a fire insurance corporation under and pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York passed February 17th, 1909, being Chapter 26 of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York known as the Insurance Law, and the acts of said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto. The name of the said corporation shall be the REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The purposes for which the said corporation is to be formed shall be making insurances on dwelling houses, stores and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage including loss of use or occupancy, by fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado, cyclone, earthquake, hail, frost or snow, and by explosion whether fire ensues or not, except upon steam boilers and pipes, fly-wheels, engines and machinery connected therewith or operated thereby, against explosion and accident; and except against loss or damage to life or property resulting therefrom, and except against loss of use and occupancy caused thereby,) and also against loss or damage by water to any goods or premises arising from the breakage or leakage of sprinklers, pumps or other apparatus erected for extinguishing fires, and for injury to pipes and against accidental injury to such sprinklers, pumps or other apparatus; and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation; also insurances upon automobiles, whether stationary or being operated under their own power, which shall include all or any of the hazards of fire, explosion, transportation, collision, loss by legal liability for damage to property resulting from the maintenance and use of automobiles and loss by burglary or theft or both, but shall not include insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person and to effect reinsurance of any risks taken by it.

Dated, at the City of New York, this 14th day of February, 1917.

JAMES H. MacKAY,
FRANKLIN C. BARRETT,
JOHN H. LEDDY,
WALTER J. GRAHAM,
NATHANIEL McILVAIN,
HARRY E. SULLIVAN,
LYLE E. MAHAN,
EDWARD T. McLAUGHLIN,
JOSEPH A. M. DODIN,
FRANCIS S. QUINN,
RUSSEL R. VAUGHN,
BENJAMIN GLATTSTEIN,
SOLOMON GROSSMAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE STILLWELL CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.:

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein John S. Ellsworth and others are Complainants, and The Stillwell Chemical Company, Inc., et al., are Defendants, notice is hereby given to all of the creditors of the said company to present to John W. McGeehan, Jr., the Receiver of said company, at his office, Room 803, Kinney Building, No. 790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., their several claims and demands against said company, itemized and duly verified under oath or affirmation, within two months from the date hereof, or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividend as may hereafter be made and declared by said court from the assets of said company.

Dated February 13, 1917.

JOHN W. McGEEHAN, JR.,
Receiver of The Stillwell Chemical Company, Inc., 790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

Private house to lease, electric light, all improvements. 59 East 87th St.

Out of Town.

MONTHLY RENT, UNFURNISHED:
7 rooms, large plot, Prospect Park; $60.
8 rooms, Ridgeview tract; $65.
9 rooms, New England style, Homestead; $75.
11 rooms, beautiful location, 150 feet front; $75.
10 rooms, countryside view, near trolley; $100.
Edward M. West, Inc., White Plains, Near Station. Phone 413 White Plains.

Jamaica, L. I.—To rent, furnished, six months or longer, "Easy housekeeping," modern, all-year Colonial residence, eight rooms, two baths, large living room, open fireplace, electricity, gas; select neighborhood; very convenient to Long Island station and trolleys; rent $50; best credentials required. Ladd, 63 Middletown St. 2634-M.

President's Inauguration—Suitable for entertaining, completely furnished house for inauguration week; 14 rooms, 3 baths, garage, near German Embassy. Apply 807 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

To Let—Seven-room house, 12 minutes from St. George ferry, all modern conveniences; rent reasonable. 52 Seaview Av., Dongan Hills, Staten Island.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

TO SUBLET FOR ONE MONTH OR LONGER, attractive apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; reasonable rate. Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

80'S.—Magnificently furnished 5-room apartment, $200 month; 3 months. Vanderbilt 1450.

86TH, (near Riverside.)—Seven large rooms, three baths, or furnished, Schuyler 4695.

88TH, 215 WEST, (10th floor.)—Seven large rooms with three baths to rent for March, April, May. Inquire on premises or A. L. Libman, 130 West 46th.

101ST, 205 WEST.—The Joseph Hotel; Three Doors from Broadway.—Strictly high-class, newly furnished 1-5-6-7-8 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator, telephone, and maid service. Telephone 9375 Riverside.

118TH ST., 507 WEST.—Charming apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquire in office.

137TH, 611 WEST.—Will sublet for 6 months well-furnished apartment, seven rooms, two facing Riverside Drive. Apt. 53.

149TH, 450 WEST.—Two rooms, furnished, $40 monthly; high class service.

153D, 402 WEST.—Completely furnished apartments, 7 rooms; $100 monthly. 2640 Audubon.

APARTMENT to sublet, furnished, in highest class apartment hotel; two rooms, alcove, bath, four closets, ammonia coil refrigerator; in best residential neighborhood, with uncrowded 25-minute transportation to financial district; available March 10. Address T. A., Post Office Box 63, New York.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, unusually attractive; breakfast and maid service. Columbus 3354.

COLUMBUS AV., 430.—Hotel West, at 31st St., elevated station; two large, sunny rooms and kitchenette, beautifully furnished, private bath, $12 to $15 per week, $50 to $60 per month; electric light, maid service, and laundry included; immediate possession.

FOR SEASON or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1430.

SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT, beautifully furnished, grand piano, to responsible tenants; men or family; only guaranteed references acceptable; $175 monthly; excellent maid would remain. Tel. Bryant 3388. N 92 Times.

SPECIALIST.—Exclusive furnished apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WILL RENT my four-room newly furnished apartment, Washington Heights, commanding view of Hudson, to responsible adults; lots of sun; $45. O 373 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished—East Side.

82D ST., 122 EAST.—To sublet from April 1st, 1917, to October, 1918, high-class apartment, recently decorated, unfurnished, six rooms and two baths; $1,200 per annum. Apply Supt.

57TH ST., 57 EAST.—6 rooms; electric light; steam heat; all improvements; $87.
945 PARK AV.,
5 rooms; steam heat; $38.

Unfurnished—West Side.

13TH ST., 159 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, heat, light; two rooms, heat, light, running water.

BROADWAY, 3,319.—7 light rooms; latest improvements; electricity, telephone; facing Hudson; $40.

Few choice apartments five rooms and bath
New Fireproof Apartment,
270 Convent av., corner 141st St.
Near Broadway subway station at 137th St.
See Superintendent on premises.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
224 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

THREE ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, to sublet. Apply 200 West 58th St.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—Five minutes Borough Hall subway, three minutes Brooklyn Bridge; two rooms and bath apartment; excellent service; vacuum cleaning; telephone; $31.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

Couple desire good furnished apartment, two or three rooms, private bath, phone and kitchenette, in nice neighborhood; state full particulars. D 119 Times.

YOUNG COUPLE desire large, attractively sunny room, with adjoining alcove, private house, preferably West 70th to 125th St., reasonable. J 16 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Very comfortable, clean room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

53D, 32 EAST.—Square room, private bath, gentleman.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large room, electric lights, private bath; telephone; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Front room with bath; residence, art collector; references.

68TH, 219 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; large, medium; all conveniences; telephone; breakfast optional.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large room, adjoining bath; private house; gentlemen; reference.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with, without private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side.

5TH AV., 77, (Greenwich Village.)—Interesting front room; window on 5th Av.; references. Miss Allen. Stuy. 5391.

7TH AV., 859.—Large room; elevator apartment; block from Carnegie Hall. Dodsworth.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; open grate fire; references.

10TH, 64 WEST.—Large sunny room; southern exposure; hot and cold water; telephone.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Room to sublet in exceptional apartment with drawing room privileges to business man. Columbus 3817. Dept. A.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; gentleman only; references.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive room, with or without grand piano; music allowed; references.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Prettily furnished, large room, bath adjoining; kitchenette privileges if reasonable.

69TH, WEST.—Large room overlooking Central Park West; beautifully furnished, in high-class modern elevator apartment; gentleman only.

69TH, (2,020 Broadway.)—Attractive large room in charming apartment; elevator, shower. Wilder.

72D ST., WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, tiled bath, sleeping porch, large closets, &c.; private house; ideal, for 1 or 2 gentlemen. Tel. 1243 Columbus.

73D, 372 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-heated, large room; private bath; ample closets; telephone.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; electricity; hot water; phone.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large warm rooms with bath; southern exposure; electricity; $10-$12.

76TH, 137 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms en suite, with bath or single; electricity; $4, $6, $15.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable small room, bath on floor; convenient location; gentleman; $4.50.

76TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; southern exposure; electricity.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable medium room; running water; heated; gentleman; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; steam, electricity, phone, maid service; references.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; parquet floors; private bath; lavatory.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished attractive front parlor, bedroom connecting; water, electricity; $10.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant front room, gentlemen or couple; breakfast. Wells.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor; room with private bath; electric lights; telephone.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine, large room; gentleman; private family; references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large outside room; southern exposure; every convenience. Telephone 8091 Riverside.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable corner room, facing Broadway. Apt. 2 North.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Light room; conveniences; private family; elevator apartment; block subway. Schmidt.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, sunny front room; all conveniences. Apt. 6B.

101ST, 205 WEST.—Hotel Joseph; 3 doors from Broadway; all-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished; single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $4 to $5 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 8575 Riverside.

104TH, 115 WEST, (Apartment 5.)—Handsome room, adjoining bath; modern improvements; private family; $5.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny single, $4; elevator; restaurant. New Englanders, 5th, south.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large room; private suite; reasonable if permanent. Apt. 76.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; bath adjoining or suite; elevator. Reynolds.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Large south room; electric light; elevator; near Columbia. BOSWORTH.

121ST, 122 WEST.—Large, small rooms in well-kept house; board optional.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms; modern apartment; $5, $6. McCague.

122D, 520 WEST.—Comfortable room; elevator apt.; telephone. Apt. 6 F, W.

127TH ST., 250 WEST.—Large housekeeping room; well heated; warm, cold running water; homelike; elevated, subway.

160TH, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Large; every convenience; adjoining bath; private home.

LARGE front room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; every modern convenience. Telephone 9722 St. Nicholas. Apt. 31.

TWO FRONT ROOMS, beautiful Hudson view, to responsible parties; homelike; lots of sun; no other roomers. O 374 Times Downtown.

WEST END AV., 826.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; double room; gentlemen. Riverside 9066.

WEST END AV., 350.—Attractive, large, front room; modern conveniences; private house.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Physician (foreigner) wants furnished room with bath and electric light. D 127 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private bath; electricity; switchboard; refined service.

70TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; steam, electricity, telephone.

98TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful balcony floor, large rooms, private bath; electricity would divide; also smaller room. Southern cooking.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room for two; reasonable.

73D ST., 265 WEST.
Large room; high-class Jewish home.

76TH, (West End Av.) 344.—Select accommodations to refined guests; double, single room; best home table; steam, electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

62D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH ST., 140 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; southern exposure; excellent table; references; Southern family.

93D, 21 West.—Large, small rooms in well-kept house; board optional.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Congenial private family have double room; two gentlemen, couple; homelike; excellent table; reasonable. Tel. 5093 Riverside.

102D ST., 305 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large rooms, with private family, private house; bath, telephone; references exchanged.

113TH, 144 WEST.—Board and room with private family; homelike; all improvements. Elsner.

117TH ST., Amsterdam Av., Hotel La Porte. —Two blocks subway, express; overlooking grounds Columbia University; all outside rooms, with, without baths; suites; reasonable rates.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Large front room, electricity, shower bath, suitable for couple; references.

158TH, 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—NEAR SUBWAY. DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD; TABLE BOARD ALSO.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness, Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d, Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; handsome room, with private bath.

WEST END AV., 855, (corner 102d.)—Large outside room, running water, adjoining bath, suitable two gentlemen; excellent board. Osborne.

WEST END, 524, (86th St.)—One desirable room; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 322.—A small room; lady only; references; excellent table.

BOARD WANTED.

REFINED couple desires large room; private family; $40 month. J. M., 201 West 73d.

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Spend early Spring at the beautiful Heathcote Hall Club; convenient for commuters and their families; bountiful table; quiet; homelike; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK runabout, late model, condition throughout like new, electric starter, lights; $500. Mr. Hafner car, 120 West 58th.

CHEVROLET.—1916 model, Royal Mail; newly painted; good mechanical condition; good tires.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 4004.

COLE, 1916 Model, 8-60, 7-passenger touring. Very little used; excep'n'ly good appearance.
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1,243 Fulton St., B'klyn. Tel. Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars, 1916 and 1915 productions. Just have been gone over in our own repair shop, and are in the condition represented.
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GARFORDS, SIX-TON TRUCKS.

First-class condition; rear power dump box bodies; 5 yards capacity; suitable for hauling crushed stone, sand, gravel, coal, or cement. We will sell at a bargain; best buy of used Garford trucks today.

For further information,

PRICE & TRIPP, INC.,

Navarre Hotel, New York City.

HUDSON Super 6 cabriolet, '17; run 45 miles; perfect condition, with factory guarantee; no reasonable offer refused. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, corner 54th, second floor.

IF YOU are in the market for a new high-grade automobile communicate with me at once, as I am in position to save you over $900 if you place your order at once. The machine in question is one of a well-known make and one of the best cars made in the country. Address Export Manager, D 34 Times.

LOZIER three-passenger coupe, special body, like new; run only 1,500 miles; a bargain. The Winton Co., Broadway and 70th St.

MARMON 1916 three-passenger club roadster; like new.
Marmon New York Car Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914 seven-passenger touring car.
Marmon New York Car Co., 44 West 62d St.

MITCHELL.—Have purchased a new car; will sell my 1916 Mitchell cabriolet; completely equipped; had best of care; cost $2,400; will take $900. Hotel Netherland, Room 1,402.

OVERLAND, 1916, touring car, seating 7; Packard, 3-38, phaeton, in excellent condition; 1916 Oldsmobile touring car; Scripps Booth roadster, overhauled; at attractive prices. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1500.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD 1915, sedan, also two-thirty-eight, 7-passenger chassis. 587 Park Av.

PEUGOT, 1915, "14-32," four-passenger touring. Becker-Hendricks, 1,777 Broadway, Room 232, Columbus 6933.

PIERCE-ARROW "38," 1915, runabout, very fine condition. Becker-Hendricks, Room 232, 1,777 Broadway, Columbus 6933.

PIERCE 1912 38-horse-power standard Pierce limousine and touring body; like new. Marmon New York Car Co., 44 West 62d St.

SIMPLEX, 1914, "50," shaft drive; Holbrook de luxe limousine. Becker-Hendricks, Room 232, 1,777 Broadway, Columbus 6933.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 eight-cylinder limousine, upholstered imported lining, two disappearing seats facing forward, Circassian walnut panels, bronz fixtures, newly repainted Brewster green and black; sold with manufacturer's guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS KNIGHT, 1916, small 4-cylinder, light 5-passenger touring automobile; electric starter, lights; driven 5,000 miles by owner; price $800. 150 West 55th.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog special.
F. I. A. T. "30," latest importation.
(Town Brougham & Fleetwood touring bodies.)
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Hudson Super-Six Roadster, new.
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Burrelle, 1,776 Broadway, corner 54th.

STUTZ 1917, 1916, 1915 BULLDOGS.
MERCER 1916 RACEABOUT.
(Special job, starter, lights, wire wheels.)
Pierce "38" Touring, Starter, Lights.
SCHOONMAKER & ZACO,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

USED CARS.
12-48 Packard with limousine touring body.
1-25 Packard Twin-Six Limousine.
25-35 Packard Twin-Six Touring.
12-50 Packard Touring.
1914 Chalmers Touring.
14-38 Phaeton with Palmer top.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn, Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
OPEN SUNDAYS. PHONE FLATBUSH 8554.

WHITE, 1916, brougham limousine; run but 5,000 miles; like new. Becker-Hendricks, Room 232, 1,777 Broadway, Columbus 6933.

WILLYS KNIGHT touring car, slightly used; 1916 Overland roadster; 1915 Paige, 7-passenger touring car; Mercer special roadster; 1916 Studebaker touring car; now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1500.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS
AT BARGAIN PRICES.

These Exchange Motor Trucks offered for sale by the Locomobile Company have had all necessary mechanical adjustments made to put them in fine condition and ready for immediate service. They are priced at REAL BARGAIN PRICES and include

3½ ton Packard—Hydraulic Dump Body.
5 ton Mack—Chassis.
5 ton Saurer—Chassis.
3 ton Mack—Chassis.
7½ ton Hewitt—Chassis.

This is an exceptional opportunity and well worthy of prompt investigation. We will send further particulars by mail and arrange convenient terms if desired.

Exchange Car Dept.
THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
61st Street, West of Broadway.
Phone Columbus 7750.

Automobiles for Rent.

LADY leaving town, would rent beautiful 1916 Chalmers limousine landaulet, with chauffeur, responsible party; reasonable. Telephone 8686 Vanderbilt.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD. — Elegant limousine for hire, week or month; owner drives; best references; most reasonable. Schwartz, phone Academy 671.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD or Cadillac limousine to hire, hour or monthly; superior service. 249 West 80th St. Schuyler 5767.

PACKARD limousine town car for rent; owner drives; monthly, weekly. D 150 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW, Packards, hire, trip, hour, day, week, month. Tucker, 4849 Morningside.

RENAULT, high-class, hour, trip, monthly; moderate rates. Maddox, Columbus 9058.

TOURING.—Five-passenger touring car by hour, day, week; owner driving. Hansen, 105 West 68th St. 5703 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

TOURING CAR wanted, late model, from private party, Cadillac or other good make; state full particulars. O 355 Times Downtown.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 532-550 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.
Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to Subway Entrance. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience; trial balance; $12. Write B., 14 Avenue A.

GOVERNESS.—Refined lady wishes position for mornings or afternoons to take out or read to children; responsible references; moderate charges. Address Responsible, Y 390 Times Annex.

MAID, colored, capable for morning or afternoon work; references. Phone Morningside 6535.

NURSE, with hospital training and outside experience, desires position as office assistant to doctor or dentist or take care of invalid. Telephone Lenox 7945.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, mother's helper; $20 monthly; country. "Farm," Y 309 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Wanted, first-class secretarial position, including typewriting, where refinement and ability are appreciated rather than previous business experience; graduate of high-class secretarial school; salary, $12. N 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean-cut Christian, age 22; 4 years experience; Standard operator; excellent speller, punctuate, paragraph intelligently; not afraid of work; $12. N 378 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class, refined young American; eight years' legal, brokerage experience; highest references; good appearance; $20. N 99 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate business college, desires position; will start low. Catherine Ping, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information relative to profitably developing business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, 38; modern methods; controlling system, cost accountant, correspondent, trial balances, balance sheets, statistician; A1 references. O 295 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,803. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT AND CREDIT MAN, (31,) 7 years' experience; thoroughly competent, highest references; salary, $25. O 349 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Financial statements, income tax reports, audits, systems, &c. B. 79 Worth St. Franklin 3715.

ARTIST designer, miniature painter and water colorist, d'apres nature, and caricaturist, laureate in Paris, 1911, wants a position. Address L. F. U., Colombian Consulate, 17 Battery Place, city.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant; 34; college graduate; 16 years' experience; modern methods; competent take full charge; bonded. F 464 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Conscientious worker; bright and willing; excellent penman; neat; steady employment. Michael Gaccaro, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER, modern methods, experienced, controlling accounts; references. Zwicker, 648 East 18th St.

BUTLER OR MANAGER.—Experienced man, 32, seeks position with first-class house; manufacturing experience in cigar, cigarette, pipe, and tobacconist sundries; knows foreign market, having traveled considerably. D 126 Times.

CARETAKER or watchman; will collect on commission. Shields, 1,841 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. J. A. Zimmers, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4956.

CHAUFFEUR.—Two years' experience; willing to take care of small place; good references. F. Broderick, Great Neck, L. I. Phone 218.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; eleven years' experience; sober; careful driver; won't consider anything under $25 a week. Phillip Lawrence, 118 West 58th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Scotch, married, desires position; sobriety; understands horses. 5 E. 59th.

CHAUFFEUR, married; good mechanic; reliable driver; strictly sober; city or country. J. D. W., 127 West 99th. Garage.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; private family; city or country; experienced mechanic. 60 West 96th. Press River 8007. Simmons.

COLLECTOR, ADJUSTER, INVESTIGATOR.—Young man, 24, wishes position in any branch of credit work, preferably outside; newspaper experience; desires change; good character; reliable; A1 reference. J 387 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, &c.—French gentleman, lawyer and army Captain, fluent in French, German, Italian, and English, desires opening to handle foreign correspondence or hotel interpreter; excellent French and American references. Reply W 180 Times.

CREDIT MAN AND CASHIER.—Five years' automobile experience; efficient, trustworthy, reliable; highest credentials furnished; will consider first-class position. F 470 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, 24; accustomed to the design, layouts, and details of small and medium size machinery; references. Y 298 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—A graduate engineer, with three years' factory supervising experience, is especially qualified in reducing handling of materials and in increasing production of individual operations; desires connection with firm of industrial engineers or busy factory. N 123 Times.

MANAGER, experienced executive, wants position, apartment or office building, renting, collecting; references and bond given. T. N., 2,960 3d Av.

SPECIAL OFFICER or guard for place of trust; Irish-American; age 32 years; security or references. Shields, 1,341 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, single, several years' experience in Latin-America, good knowledge of Spanish, desires position in New York or elsewhere, with mining or exporting company preferred. N 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate business college, desires position; will start low. Charles Linek, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

TRANSLATOR.—University educated; French, German; accept position part, whole time. D 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN, at present Assistant Superintendent in meerschaum factory, wishes to make a change; speaks, writes French, English, Italian, Spanish; experience in importing business. Care Segal, 194 West 116th.

YOUNG MAN 27, formerly clothing stock clerk, seeks position at anything offering opportunity; grant personal interview. D 80 Times.

YOUNG, reliable college-trained man will sail for any foreign country to transact business, or be a companion. Y 279 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires office position; excellent penman; best references. O 365 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wants business experience; high school graduate. N 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20; three years' selling and office experience. N 111 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADJUSTER.—A real opportuuity for an experienced magazine subscription complaint adjuster. Must be thoroughly familiar with all the details concerning magazine stendils, record cards, and filing. Only one who has had experience in this particular work need apply. You can get a good salary if you demonstrate from your work. This is an unusual opportunity and is open only to the type of woman to whom can give Salary to start, $15 a week; unless you will be worth more in three months do not apply. All replies treated in strict confidence. Address X. Y. Z., 292 Times Downtown.

A LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE wants girls, beginners, periodical subscription department; salary to start, $9 per week. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

ASSISTANT FOREWOMAN
in factory making women's neckwear; one who can operate, examine work, and look after the rooms; good, steady position for a capable person; write, giving experience, references, and salary to start; strictly confidential. Address Good Opportunity, J 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, — Combination bookkeeper, stenographer, telephone operator, and file clerk wanted immediately; one familiar with machinery parts; must be very capable in above lines; state age, experience, and references. J 389 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with good handwriting and rapid at figures, understands stenography and typewriting. William Salmon, 723 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASHIER.—An experienced cashier, for department store. Apply in person to the Controller's office at 619 West 181st St.

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The highest type of investment is a first mortgage on New York City real estate guaranteed by this Company.

Our First Mortgage Participation Certificates yielding 4½%, free of personal tax in this State, place this security at the disposal of all investors who have $200 or upwards to put out.

They are parts of a guaranteed first mortgage.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SCOUT TEACHER IN FACULTY.

Teachers College Will Have a Professor of Recreation Leadership.

For the first time in the history of Teachers College, the annual expenses will exceed $1,000,000, a budget of $1,101,875 having been adopted for the fiscal year 1917-18 at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held yesterday. In order to make the preparation of Boy Scout leaders and scout masters a regular feature of the curriculum of the college, the board accepted the offer made by Cleveland H. Dodge and Francis Phelps Dodge to maintain for a certain number of years a provisional Professorship in Scouting and Recreation Leadership. Dean Russell was authorized to make arrangements for the introduction of this work at the earliest practicable moment.

Mrs. Joseph R. Swan of Roslyn, L. I., was elected a member of the Board of Trustees. She was graduated from Teachers College in 1910, and is a member of the Public Education Association. A gift of $10,000 was accepted from Samuel Sachs, brother of Professor Julius Sachs, to establish a special fund in commemoration of his brother's retirement from active service at the end of the current academic year. This is to be known as the Julius Sachs Library Fund. The board also accepted a gift of $5,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Hoe for the support of a scholarship in memory of their daughter, Margaret.

The following members of the faculty were promoted: Clifford B. Upton to be Associate Professor of Mathematics, Anna M. Cooley to be Associate Professor of Household Arts Education, and May B. Van Arsdale to be Associate Professor of Household Arts.

Dr. Arthur B. Dean, Director of Industrial Education of the New York State Department of Education, was appointed Professor of Education. George Alan Works, Professor of Rural Education in Cornell University, was appointed Associate Professor of Education.

SUFFRAGISTS DENY SPLIT.

Differences Over Preparedness No Menace to Unity for the Ballot.

Prominent suffrage leaders denied yesterday that the Congressional Union was menaced by a break over preparedness. Although the heads of the State and of the National Committee regard the resolution in which Miss Alice Carpenter and the City Committee pledged their services to the country as premature, they have not parted company with Miss Carpenter's contingent and have no intention of doing so. Both Miss Doris Stevens, in charge of State headquarters, and Miss Carpenter insisted that the State and City Committees were working in perfect harmony and had no desire to surrender the suffrage party either to the preparedness or pacifist interest.

The report that the preparedness stand had antagonized prominent supporters, among them Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, was further discredited yesterday, in the opinion of suffragists, when Mrs. Belmont contributed $5,000 to the National Committee.

"The Congressional Union," said Miss Alice Paul, "was organized for one purpose—to secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women. Some of us are militarists, some pacifists. We are united on only one ground—fealty to political liberty for women."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Gold meshbag at Manhattan Opera House Tuesday evening, with check to order of Mrs. E. R. Wandel, and $25 cash; return and receive liberal reward; no questions asked. 25 East 57th St.

LOST—Small diamond buckle brooch, lost Saturday, Feb. 17, somewhere between West 77th and East 52d; liberal reward offered. Telephone Columbus 152, 9 West 72d St.

LOST—Somewhere between Proctor's 28th St. Theatre and West 15th St., one karat diamond stone; upon return finder will be liberally rewarded. T. J. Scannell, 320 5th Av.

LOST—Small diamond ear pendant with pearl drop, at Strand Theatre, Sunday, Feb. 18. Return to Room 1,709, 52 Vanderbilt Av., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—A lady's gold wrist watch, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, 1917, either at the Savoy Hotel or at 59th St. and 5th Av. Finder please communicate with Box S K 43 Times.

LOST—Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, between 11 and 11:30 P. M., diamond bar pin, either in subway, between 50th and 86th Sts., or on Broadway, up 86th to 510 Amsterdam Av.; liberal reward. Box 79, 1,540 Broadway.

LOST—German fitch fur muff, taxi, 46th St., Broadway, to Cahan & Harris Theatre, Feb. 21; reward. Lost articles, Hotel McAlpin.

LOST—Thursday night, Riverside, 5th Av. bus, lady's mahogany silver top cane with cord. Loser will appreciate return to Room 3,504, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Evening Feb. 22, Murray's Restaurant, diamond brooch, about 5 inches long; reward. Thomas, 104 Pearl St., care Wm. H. Peck & Co.

LOST—RUBY RING.

LOST—Feb. 13, on 23d St. car, purse containing money and lady's ring; reward. Phone 4732 Chelsea.

LOST—Metropolitan Opera House, Feb. 16, gold watch, blue enamel monogram "J. C."; reward. Return 565 Park Av.; no questions.

LOST—Gold lorgnette, miniature, and monogram, Metropolitan Opera House, Feb. 21; liberal reward. Somerset Hotel office.

LOST—Lady's open-faced gold watch with black silk fob, cut gilt initials "A. M. D." Reward if returned to 19 East 87th St.

LOST—Barpin, mounted with 5 diamond set coils of gold; keepsake; liberal reward. Phone Riverside 7235, Harding.

LOST—Cameo pin, Biltmore Hotel, Jan. 1; reward, no questions. Garrett, University, Va.

LOST—American Society Civil Engineers pin; reward. Rector 6600.

$100 REWARD

for open-face, lapis-lazuli, Tiffany & Co. watch with diamond monogram C. C. K. P., and lapis-lazuli bar pin, lost Feb. 22, between Park Av. and 42d St. and 5th Av. and 34 St.
Tiffany Co., Fifth Av. & 37th St.

$100 REWARD

for return of diamond brooch, lost between 59th and 75th Sts., West End Av., the morning of Feb. 23; no questions asked. Jobyna Howland, 39 West 49th St.

$10 REWARD.—Earring, round pearl set. Mrs. M. Bergin, 19 West 103d.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

REWARD—Airedale terrier, answers name Binkis; young male; no questions. 976 3d Av.

$10 REWARD for return Airedale dog, male, lost Wednesday night in 90th St. Taylor, 24 West 68th.

HUGHES'S OPINION IN WEST SIDE CASE

Holds Ottinger-Ellenbogen Bills Would Give P. S. Board Jurisdiction.

HAS NO AUTHORITY NOW

However, He Does Not Touch on the Constitutionality of Either Measure.

Charles E. Hughes's second opinion on legal phases of the New York Central's proposed west side improvement, in which the questions of the present jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission over the undertaking and the jurisdiction which the commission would have if the Ottinger-Ellenbogen bills, now before the Legislature, should become laws, are taken up, was made public yesterday by Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy.

Mr. Hughes took up the points at the request of the Board of Estimate. In his first opinion he upheld the right of the Board of Estimate to treat with the New York Central under an act passed by the Legislature in 1911. In the second opinion he finds that the Public Service Commission has no jurisdiction, but that the Ottinger-Ellenbogen bills would give it jurisdiction. However, he does not touch on the constitutionality of these measures.

Summing up his conclusions on the points, Mr. Hughes says:

"My conclusion is, in answer to the first question submitted, that it was the intent of the act of 1911 to provide a special statutory method of effecting the changes in grade crossings, in railroad tracks, structures, and facilities, and in the use of streets, parks, &c., which were authorized to be embraced in an agreement as stated in the act; that it was the intention of the Legislature that in case plans and profiles were duly approved and an agreement for carrying them out was made between the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the railroad company, the changes thus provided for should be deemed to have complete legal authorization and that their validity was not to be dependent upon the approval of the Public Service Commission; and that the Public Service Commission is not now authorized to take action with respect to the west side improvement which would contravene the authority thus conferred upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or detract from the effect of an agreement made by the board pursuant to the act of 1911.

Would Give P. S. Board Power.

"Second—The second question is whether the enactment of the so-called Ottinger-Ellenbogen bill now before the Legislature would vest said commission with authority in said matter and thereby impair the authority now vested in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment over said subject.' That question may be briefly answered by saying that the bill to which reference is made not only confers authority upon the Public Service Commission, but in Section 18 expressly provides for the repeal of Chapter 777 of the Laws of 1911, and thereby if enacted would destroy the authority conferred by that act, assuming that it had not already been exercised."

Mr. Hughes points out that the enabling act provides that "any acts and parts of acts * * * which are inconsistent with the provisions of the act" have no application, and that the existing railroad law and Public Service Commission law is included among such acts. "The question, then," he continues, "is simply as to the scope of the authority conferred by the act of 1911 and the prescribed effect of an agreement made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as provided in that act."

The opinion takes up in detail the eight sections of the enabling act of 1911 and says further:

"These provisions, in my judgment, require the conclusion, as I stated in my former opinion, that for the purpose of the changes to be covered by the contemplated agreement there is to be the single, sufficient, and comprehensive authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment acting pursuant to the terms of the act. So far as the grade-crossing provisions of the railroad law would otherwise require the city to make application to the Public Service Commission with respect to any of the changes comprehended within plans and profiles approved, and within an agreement made pursuant to the authority conferred by the act of 1911, I am of the opinion that the act dispenses with the necessity for such an application. The act explicitly provides that the changes thus agreed upon shall be deemed to have been duly authorized and the map or plan of the city shall be deemed to have been changed accordingly without any further proceeding. The act plainly contemplates that the changes for which such an agreement provides shall be carried out.

"It is manifest that the agreement authorized by the act of 1911 cannot have the effect which that act prescribes if the Public Service Commission could substitute its requirements in place of the requirements of that agreement. I am of the opinion that action by the Public Service Commission which would interfere with giving the prescribed effect to an agreement duly made between the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the railroad company, as authorized by the act of 1911, would necessarily be inconsistent with that act and, therefore, (assuming the act to be in full force,) without legal authority."

No Decisions on Chapter 777.

None of the decisions construes Chapter 777 at all, Mr. Hughes says, and he cites several cases where proceedings in similar cases were limited to other laws prior to Chapter 777, among them Chapter 670 of the Law of 1905, which also contained a section relating to the inapplicability of existing sections of law. Chapter 670, the opinion says, was limited to grant of land and was otherwise limited; the fact that it was deemed to be inconsistent with the railroad law had no bearing upon the present case.

"It was undoubtedly competent," he continues, "for the Legislature to dispense with the approval of the Public Service Commission with respect to the matters embraced within the plans and profiles duly approved, and embraced within an agreement duly made as provided in the act of 1911, and the provisions of that act seem to me to permit no escape from the conclusion that this was the legislative intent.

"As I understand the import of the subsequent legislation, mentioned in my former opinion, Chapter 777 of the Laws of 1911, has not been repealed and the authority thereby conferred upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has not been withdrawn.

"The provisions of the railroad law and of the Public Service Commission law were plainly inadequate for the comprehensive treatment of such an intricate problem as that with which the act of 1911 deals. It would appear that this was the reason why the act of 1911 was passed. Ordinary provisions for remedying conditions at grade crossings, or for laying out streets across a railroad, would not suffice to provide suitable remedial treatment for such conditions as the present operation of the railroad presented, notably with respect to the occupation of the surface of streets, as, for example, on Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. There was need of extensive reconstruction, relocation of tracks, and a comprehensive plan including the proper improvement of terminal facilities, which in the judgment of the Legislature demanded special legislation, and the Legislature confided the matter to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. And whatever powers may be possessed by the Public Service Commission under the general provisions of the statutes relating to grade crossings, and other subjects ordinarily within their jurisdiction, I am of the opinion cannot be exercised so as to defeat the control given by the act of 1911 to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with respect to the comprehensive improvement with which that act deals."

TO RESTUDY PARK PLANS.

Landscape Architects and Civic Bodies to Go Over Ground Again.

City officials, including Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, decided yesterday that that part of the west side improvement plan favored by them which affects Riverside Park, shall be resubmitted to a board made up of Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, and representatives of a large number of civic, scientific, and engineering bodies, both friendly and inimical to the terms of the proposed contract with the New York Central Railroad.

The members of the landscape firm are sons of the late Frederick Law Olmsted, who was one of the pioneers of Riverside Park planning and development. The present Frederick Law Olmsted in several letters published in THE TIMES has made known his opposition to some features of the plans accepted by the Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate, offering particular opposition to the placing of the tracks under the park with a roof over them, in so far as he believed such construction would alter the topography of the park and obstruct the view of the river.

The decision to restudy the park plans was announced last night by Controller Prendergast in an incidental way during his discussion of the whole project before the Brotherhood of the West-Park Presbyterian Church, whose members held their annual dinner at the Hotel Majestic. The speaker did not elaborate upon the new commission nor explain the reasons which caused the sudden decision to employ its services.

Mr. Prendergast devoted most of his speech to defending various features of the plan which have been attacked.

NEW RUTH CRUGER CLUE.

Photographer Believes He Saw Missing Girl Enter a Taxi.

The police, who are now on the eleventh day of their search for Ruth Cruger of 180 Claremont Avenue, the seventeen-year-old girl who has been missing since she went to the motor cycle shop of Alfredo Cocchi at 127th Street and Manhattan Avenue to have her skates sharpened on the afternoon of Feb. 13, began to give renewed attention yesterday to the story of Frank W. Lee, a commercial photographer, that he saw a girl enter a taxicab with a man on Cocchi's place on the afternoon Ruth Cruger disappeared. Lee's shop is opposite Cocchi's store.

"It was between 3 o'clock and 3:30 o'clock of the afternoon on which Ruth Cruger disappeared," Lee said, "that I saw a girl who was under 20 years old and smartly dressed in a long, dark coat, carrying a small package in her hands, cross the street just east of Cocchi's place. I saw a young man walking eastward on 127th Street, keeping pace with a taxicab which was going at about that speed. The curb beside it was dark. When I first saw the picture of Ruth Cruger in the paper I was certain that she was the girl I had seen entering the taxicab."

Detectives working under Captain Cooper, who has examined all of the chauffeurs driving in that section of town, reported that they had found a chauffeur who had driven a couple from the corner of 127th Street and Manhattan Avenue on that afternoon, but that the chauffeur's description of the young woman did not agree with that of Ruth Cruger.

Accepts Call of Madison Av. Church.

The Rev. Ralph W. Sockman has accepted the call of Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church to become its regular pastor and take full charge of the work on March 4. Mr. Sockman is a native of Ohio and a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University. Coming to New York about five years ago he became Secretary of the Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. of New York City, in charge of the medical students, and served in that capacity for about two years. Two years ago, when the Rev. Worth M. Tippy was appointed pastor of the Madison Avenue Church, Mr. Sockman became his first assistant.

Maine Suffrage Bill is Signed.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 23.—Governor Milliken today signed the resolution providing for a referendum on suffrage for women. Governor Milliken congratulated the suffragist leaders who witnessed the signing, saying: You have appealed to reason and not to prejudice. Your campaign has been a very fine example of what a campaign should be."

West Shore Train Kills Woman.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 23.—The body of Alice M. Bock, 27 years old, of Meriden, Conn., was found under a West Shore Railroad train at Haworth last night. It is supposed that she tried to board the train as it stopped, slipped, and was run over. No one saw her go under the wheels. She spent the day visiting her sister, Mrs. James W. Gadley of Haworth.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock St., bet. Bedford and Franklin Avs. "Take Fulton St. surface or "L" to Franklin Av.

Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., Pastor. 10:45 A. M., Rev. David Lolnaz. 7:45 P. M., Hon. Hamp P. Freese on "The Inside of Mormonism."

DO YOU UNDERSTAND THAT THE events of today make the end of an age? Do you realize that we have to begin over again and to build a new and different kind of civilization?

And has it occurred to you that if this is to be done it is the special task of young men and women? If they do not take it in hand, who will?

Have you thought about these things?

On Sunday evenings during Lent, at 7:45, at THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., (three minutes from Borough Hall subway station,) the Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS will deliver a course of short lectures on "THE COMING REVOLUTION."

March 4—"OUR SHAM CIVILIZATION AND THE WAY OUT."

March 11—"TRADITION, FRIEND OR TYRANT?"

March 18—"THE CEMENT OF SOCIETY."

March 25—"THE PRICE OF PERSONALITY."

April 1—"THE PEOPLE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HILL."

April 8—"THIS UNFINISHED WORLD."

Boys are cordially invited to these lectures and to an introductory service on Sunday, Feb. 25, when Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL will be rendered by a full chorus and Mr. ROBERTS will speak briefly on "TURNING THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN."

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of South Oxford Street.
Services at 10:30 and 7:45.
Morning—Dr. Alberson on "The Gospel of Salvation and Praise."
Evening—President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University on "National and International Conscience," the first in a series of Lenten Sunday evening addresses on "Paths to Permanent Peace." Special music from the compositions of Saint-Saens.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH,
7th Av. and 7th St.
The music at the 4 P. M. one-hour musical service will include Psalter, Gregorian; Nunc Dimittis, eight parts Gretchaninoff; Cherubim Song, five parts, Paviot; "O Gladsome Light," six parts, Kastalsky; "Lord Our God," eight parts, Tschaikowsky, all unaccompanied. Mixed choir—32 voices.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. WILLIAM CARTER,
"Washington and the Present Crisis."
VICTOR'S VENETIAN BAND.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Greatest Men's Meeting in Greater N. Y.
SUNDAY, 3:30 P. M.—MEN ONLY.

OTHER SERVICES.

"$1,000 FOR A TEXT OFFERED BY A CATHOLIC PRIEST."
Lecture by Evangelist J. C. STEVENS, Tellner Hall, Bedford and Putnam Avs.
Hear about the prize text. Sunday, 3 P. M. Unusually interesting. The lecture is free.

TEA ROOMS.

THE OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. New York City.
Breakfast Luncheon
Afternoon Tea Dinner
"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., near Washington Sq. 8c. Luncheon, 12-2:30, 35c; Tea, 4-5, 35c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sun., Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch suppers.

ROSE GARDEN TEA ROOM,
36 West 59th St., near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or dinner, $1.00; Tea a la carte.
Sunday dinner a specialty, $1.25.

The Savory Tea Shop, 45 East 30th St. Business Luncheon, 40c., also a la Carte. Southern Chicken Dinners, Wed. & Sat. Nights, 60c. "Wonderful Apple Pie Always."

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
123 West 57th St.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor,
Will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening topic, "Questions Arising Out of Billy Sunday's Theology."
No. 5, "The Borderland of the Doubtful."
Thursday, March 1, Mid-Week Bible Study.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"A Gospel for the Weary."
8—"Sin as a Disease."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT
327 West 33d Street.
Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor,
Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square.
A. RAY PETTY, pastor, preaches
11 A. M.—"Should a Christian Go to War?"
8 P. M.—"A Member of the 400 Who Made Good."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for men, 30 E. 31st St.
11 A. M.—Dr. JOHN M. MOORE.—Subject: "For Such a Time as This."
8 P. M.—Dr. CHARLES E. WALKER.—Subject: "How Billy Sunday Does Things."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5TH AVENUE, NEAR 127TH STREET.
DANIEL JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—"Greece and the Balkans."
11 A. M.—Dr. A. L. Gnell.
8 P. M.—Mr. Misha Appelbaum, Founder Humanitarian Cult.

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.,
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
11 A. M.—"IS IT POSSIBLE TO REJECT THE WRITINGS OF MOSES AND BE A CHRISTIAN?"
The Most Important Questions of the Hour.
8 P. M.—"WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ETERNAL LIFE AND IMMORTALITY? WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ETERNAL LIFE AND ETERNAL EXISTENCE? WILL ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE ETERNAL LIFE HAVE IMMORTALITY? IS IT POSSIBLE TO HAVE ETERNAL EXISTENCE AND NEVER HAVE IMMORTALITY?" (ARE YOU AN ANNIHILATIONIST? GOD OPEN YOUR EYES BEFORE TOO LATE.)
Friday night, March 2, 8 o'clock—"HOW TO READ LEVITICUS, THE BOOK OF BLOOD."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Jesus Christ's Slave."
8 P. M.—"Strong for a Minute."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 175th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43.
Sixth Church, 1,963 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. Subject, "Predestination," and 8 P. M., Subject, "Religion and Science."

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.
CENTRAL Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.
CHURCH. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.
FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Religion, and the World's Great Need of It." Special Music. Dr. Murray gives Bible Interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

ETHICAL CULTURE.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.; Mr. Horace J. Bridges, speaker. Subject, George Middleton's Play, The Road Together; a Sane Study of the Marriage Problem.
8 P. M., Mr. Alfred W. Martin, speaker. Subject, "Do We Need More Light on the Great Life Than Jesus Has Given?"
Sunday Meetings Are Open to the General Public.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 11 A. M., PROF. DAVID S. MUZZEY, "THE UNFINISHED WORK OF PROTESTANTISM."

Spiritual and Ethical Society, 142 West 125th. Helen Temple Brigham, morning and evening. Evening theme, Raymond. Strangers welcome.

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV. AT 76TH ST.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN,
SATURDAY MORNING, (Sermon,) 10:30.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"THE JEW'S PLACE IN THE WORLD."
FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45.
DR. WISE: "MARRIAGE IDEALS, TRUE AND FALSE."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Enelow on "How Can We Gain the Benefits of Religion."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "What the Jews Should Know About Jews and Judaism; the Patriotism of the Jews."
Monday, 11:00 A. M. Sharp, Dr. Enelow on "The Jewish Characteristics of Jesus."
Daily Vesper Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris, Sat., Feb. 24—The Temple and Israel.
Fri.—Rev. Goldenson—"The Right to Marry."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT, WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Rev. Hemelgyder; service 11 A.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
11 A. M.—Rev. David D. Forsyth, D. D.
8 P. M.—Rev. Worth M. Tippy, D. D.
Gounod's "Out of Darkness," by the Chorus.
10 A. M.—Adult Bible Classes.
6-8 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av.—11 A. M., Rev. James Walker, D. D., advance agent Sunday Campaign; 8 P. M., illus. address, "Pagoda Land," Rev. S. R. Vinton.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Visitors' Mecca. Sunday Services 11 and 8. Next Thursday, March 1, 1 o'clock Lenten Service. Preacher, Bishop WILLIAM BURT, subject: "How To Be a Twentieth Century Christian."

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, West 76th St., East of Broadway.—Dr. Fred. Winslow Adams, D. D., preaches at 11, "The Power of One Man." At 8, Rev. H. Webb Farrington, on "The Message of Washington." 3:30 P. M., Children's Hour.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11—Preaching by Dr. Goodell.
8—Preaching by Rev. Lewis E. Christian.

UNION, 48th Street, west of Broadway.
Rev. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Unanswered Prayer.
8 P. M.—Mr. DOWIE of the BILLY SUNDAY PARTY.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park & Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Service, 11.
The Rev. J. Paul Dresser will preach.
Subject: "God and Democracy."

NEW THOUGHT.

CRITERION THEATRE,
Broadway and 44th Street.
F. W. SEARS, M. P.
Lecturer, Writer, Teacher,
will speak Sunday at 11:15 A. M., in "THE NEW WORLD CONSCIOUSNESS."
No other church like it anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT.
Subject: "PSYCHOLOGY OF THE SOLAR PLEXUS."
Dr. Sears may be seen during the week for personal interview or private instruction at 110 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 4231.

HARRY GAZE.
11—"The Christ Message of Today."
8—"The Spiritual Psychology of Courage."
220 Madison Av. All welcome.

HIGHER THOUGHT, 2,228 Broadway.—Sundays, Fridays, 8:15 P. M., W. Frederic Keeler, Rosa Linde, soloist. Public invited.

MRS. GRACE NIEMAN,
3:15 P. M., Empire Hotel, 63d, at Broadway. Speaker Feb. 25, Mrs. Laura Cannon. Subject, "The Way to Attainment."

MRS. MARY CHAPIN,
THE BILTMORE.
Sunday services, 11:15 A. M. Subject: "DREAMS THAT COME TRUE."
George Washington's Did—Do Yours?
Mary Dan Harbeson will sing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "America."
All welcome.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
Free Lecture Sunday, 4 P. M.,
Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and 77th St.,
(By Mrs. Behrend, the late Judge Troward's only personal pupil, and foundress of the school)—Subject:
INSTANTANEOUS HEALING.
Mrs. Behrend will explain for the first time Judge Troward's method of instantaneous healing, which applies to mental, physical, and financial healing.
Free classes every morning at 11, except Saturday and Sunday, at The Belnord, Broadway and 86th St., Apt. 1,110. All are welcome.

NEW THOUGHT.

SECOND CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.
THEODORE G. NORTHRUP will speak 11:15. Silent Meeting, 10:45. Subject, "How to Use These Higher Laws in Business."
Come and hear this Business Man.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE,
Sunday Service 180 West 71st St., 11 A. M.
Meetings: Tuesdays, 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M.; Fridays, 3 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.; daily noon meetings except on Saturdays.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
Mrs. Van Marter speaks both services.
11—"Paths to Peace and Power."
8—"Life's Victories."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 57th Street.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
11 A. M., Rev. GEORGE C. DOWEY, specialist in mobilizing men in Bible classes. All men specially invited.
4:30 P. M., Monthly Musical Service. Elgar's oratorio "Light of Life," with vocal and instrumental solos and choruses, under the direction of Harry M. Gilbert.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for American Tract Society.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M., will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
11 A. M.—DANIEL JOHN MARTIN, D. D. 8 P. M.—Major WALLACE WINCHELL of the Salvation Army will give his illustrated lecture on Belgium.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Dr. Work speaks.
8—Al Saunders, Sunday Convert, speaks.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., the pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Dr. Mackay preaches: 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. W. Russell Bowie, D. D.
8 P. M.—Rev. Thomas F. Carter.
Vesper Service at 4:30. Preacher, Rev. W. RUSSELL BOWIE, D. D.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET.
Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Resist the Devil."
8 P. M.—"The Growth of Faith."
Wednesday, 8 P. M., I. Cor., xiii.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Jasper Jacoway.
Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4.
Horatio Parker's "Hora Novissima" will be sung at the 4 o'clock service.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Rev. GEORGH REYNOLDS, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. T. GUTHRIE SPEERS, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, cor. 105th.—11, Dr. KEIGWIN preaches; 8, Dr. L. McVEY, Wash., D. C., "A LIFE MADE OVER"; also Miss Schrodel, Violinist.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony Fiala Evans, D. D., }
DR. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 & 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian and Spanish.)
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Stuart L. Tyson.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. (Choral except Saturday.)
Address at 5 P. M. on Wednesday by Rev. Dr. N. A. Seagle; on Friday by Rev. C. N. Moller.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.,
Rev. S. DeLancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M.
Daily Service, with Address..... 6 P. M.
Holy Communion, Thursdays..... 11 A. M.

AMERICAN PROPHET SERIES.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES,
9th Av. and 28th St.
Sunday evening, Feb. 25, 8:15 P. M.
COLUMBUS, the Prophet of a Scientific Faith, by Dr. Denlinger.
American Music: Scott Wheeler at the organ, assisted by Grover Osmus, 'Cellist. In the name of America you are invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
11 A. M., Rt. Rev. Theodore P. Thurston, D.D.
8 P. M., The Rector.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 31st St.
Rev. E. M. H. Knapp, Vicar.
Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION,
(Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.
All seats